...TO AND STEAMSHIPS.
...OVERLAND ROUTE.
...Pacific Mail Co.
...AST TRAINS A DAY!
...HANGE OF CARS!
to Chicago & All Points East
—VIA—
...l and Minneapolis.
...thern Pacific R. R.
...e ONLY Line Running
...er Trains,
...a Palace Sleeping Cars,
...Dining Cars meals 75...
...nal Day Coaches,
...Class Sleepers free o...
...RTLAND TO THE EAST.
...tickets read via the Northern...
...R., and avoid changes of cars.
...at 10 AM and 11 5 P M daily ...
...St Paul at 2 P M third day ...
...ISION—Train leaves Front and ...
...1 5 A M and 11 P M Arrive ...
...and 5 35 A M, connecting with ...
...all points on Puget Sound.
...E Gen Pass Agent, St Paul.
...ARLTON Asst Gen'l Pass Agent,
...No 2 Washington st., Portland.
...First and G streets.
...AQUINA ROUTE.
...AND—
...Development Co's
...amship Line.
...horter—20 Hours Less Time
...an by any other route.
...rough Passenger and Freight
...Portland and All Points
...Willamette Valley to
...from San Francisco
...River Line of Steamers.
...Hoag the N S Benjamin
...leave Portland 8 A M Mondays
...nd Fridays, from Mission
...and 202 Front st for Oregon
...ower Salem Independence A...
...ermediate points landing ...
...y with trains of the Oregon ...
...HEDULE (Except Sunday)...
...1 00 P M leave Yaquina 8 00 A M
...1 47 P M leave Corvallis 8 12 A M
...6 30 P M Arrive Albany 11 15 A M
...onnect at Albany and Corvallis ...
...ers connect at YAQUINA with the ...
...ment Co's Line of Steamships between ...
...Francisco
...AILING DATES.
...ROM SAN FRAN... FROM YAQUINA...
...day March 12 Saturday March 17
...esday March 27 Tuesday April 6
...urday April 7 Sunday April 15
...reserves the right to change ...
...tice.
...ers from Portland and all ...
...can make close connection with the ...
...21 P M. BOOTH at Albany or ...
...ticket to San Francisco should ...
...to Yaquina the evening before ...
...and Freight Rates Always ...
...information apply to Messrs. ...
...ight and Ticket Agents, 220 and ...
...nd Cor ner to
...GUE, Assistant Pass. & Freight Agt.
...ON Pacific R. R. Co. Corvallis, O.
...LL, Jr. Gen'l Pass. & Freight Agt.
...opment Co., 306 Montgomery st.,
San Francisco, Cal.
...DIAN PACIFIC
...AILWAY.
THE TRUE
...NTINENTAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
...ific [illegible]
...quipment is the finest on the world
...XURIOUS SLEEPING CARS, ...
...king and bath rooms COMPRISING
...N COLONIST CARS with FREE
...RTHS for holders of second class
...most modern style of day coaches.
...ARS and HOTELS provide the best
...n unlimited quantity at reasonable
...Y and GRAND TOUR of SCENERY
...s through and in its construction
...ce to [illegible] is equipped with
...TS and COMFORT of its patrons
...ng the best and most convenient
...r for business or pleasure, to
...OMA SEATTLE VICTORIA
...COAST POINTS and
...ST PAUL CHICAGO ST
...ROUND MONTREAL B
...d ALL EASTERN CITIES.
...kets are issued to all
...nts in the United States
...a and Europe, at the
Lowest Rates
...information apply to the ...
...mpany
...ON, 8 Washington st, Portland
...TURNER Seattle W T
...IS, Tacoma, W T
...WN, District Pass Agent
...Portland
...respectfully solicited.
...ND TO CALIFORNIA
...California R R and Connecting
...SHASTA ROUTE
Express Trains run Daily
BETWEEN
...D & SAN FRANCISCO.
ARRIVE
...8 00 P M San Francisco
...7 30 P M Portland
...nger Daily, except Sunday
ARRIVE
...7 30 A M Eugene
...9 00 A M Portland
...N BUFFET SLEEPING CARS
...n Portland and San Francisco
...NT SLEEPING CARS
...gn train free of charge.
...parlor cars in connection with ...
...Most Side Line from Portland to ...
...ral Side Division.
...PORTLAND and DORRIS
Mail Train. ARRIVE.
...M Corvallis 10 50 A M
...M Portland 3 30 P M
Express Train. ARRIVE.
...M Wadsworth 10 45 A M
...M Portland 5 00 P M
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...ect at Portland and San Francisco
...ect at Ashland for Yreka, Scott ...
...ipal points in California and ...
...any's office.
...and Front sts., Portland, Or.
...be reserving berths and securing ...
...East or West call on
...R. KOEHLER, ...
...Agent. ...
...Pass. & Ticket Agent.
...GATION CO.
...BIA RIVER ROUTE
...ANGE OF TIME.
...daily, leaving Ash-st dock ...
...connecting through to Ga...
...Wash., Pendleton and ...
...Ash-st dock at 7 A M ...
...OREGON CITY 3 P M ...
...and Corvallis
...Oregon and Corvallis
...EXIT
...Cigarettes.
...W ...
...FRANCISCO LINE:
...FROM OAK ST. DOCK.
...Leaving Astoria ...
...Lowest Rates
...and Europe, at the
...information apply to the ...
...mpany
...ON, 8 Washington st, Portland
...TURNER Seattle W T
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...ect at Portland and San Francisco
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...ipal points in California and ...
...any's office.
...and Front sts., Portland, Or.
...be reserving berths and securing ...
...East or West call on
...R. KOEHLER, ...
...Agent. ...
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...ES AND BEERS.
No. 31 Washington St., Labbe's Block,
...e received Dark and Light Brown Whip-Cord
for Riding Breeches.
G. COHN & BRO.,
...Wines and Liquors
168 and 170 Front St., Portland, Or.
...ts for Field's Cracker Company, San Francisco.
O. P. E. L. CO.,
108 Third Street, Abington Building.
...re Frames, Artists' Materials
Wholesale and Retail. BOTTOM PRICES.
...LITY BEVERAGE. HOME INDUSTRY.
ENJOY WEN-ARD'S
...gen Beer Brewery.
...st and most favora... bly known in the northwest.
...Superior facilities for shipping in Car Lots,
...T ATTENTION. QUICK DELIVERY.
CHARLES KOHN.
...H. S. KOHN,
...lesale Wine and Whisky Merchants,
No. 44 Front St. Portland, Oregon.
Sole Agents of the Mo... st Celebrated Brand of
...[illegible] Wisk's.
...MON BITTERS.
...BECK & CO.
PH. BEST MILWAUKEE BEER.
DELMONICO CHAMPAGNES.
J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
...Wine & Spirit Merchants,
...ALE AND BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES,
...MILWAUKEE BREWING CO.
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...PURE BOTTLED BEER.
Portland, Or.
AGENTS—
ARCADIAN SPRING MINERAL WATER,
WAUKESHA, Wis.
...VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN
CHAMPAGNE (yellow label).
...Gambrinus Beer.
...HIGHEST PREMIUM...
...TRADE... MARK...
...AWARDED TO L. FEURER GAMBRINUS BREWERY BEST BEER 1887 PORTLAND MECHANICS FAIR...
BREWERY
Twenty-Second Street, between B and F.
...Paso Robles Springs
Monterey County, California.
Take Southern Pacific Cars 8:30 A. M.
Arrive at Springs at 3.50 P. M.
REFERENCES
PORTLAND—Ben Holladay & Co.
TACOMA—Chas. J. Wilson.
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Easiest of access most invigorating climate 1400 feet above the ocean level forest perpetual sunshine most healing waters known in America. Specific for Rheumatism Gout Liver and Kidney Troubles Dyspepsia Malaria Eczema Asthma.
HOT SODA & SULPHUR BATHS
Plunge and Shower. Open All the Year
...Table supplied from [illegible] Rates [illegible]
J. G. FOSTER, Proprietor.
ED J. FOSTER, Assistant. 21j 1ww
AUTOMATIC ENGINES.
...Specially designed for [illegible] regulation such as running electric lights, mills, etc. etc. Catalogue describing novel features sent free on application
RUSSELL & CO.,
Cor. Front and Morrison Sts. Portland, Or
E. HUGHES, Manager. 24law
...GLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS and Monarch SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.
...GLUETT

Morning Oregonian.

...THE UNION...

...—NO. 8487. PORTLAND, OREGON THURSDAY, MARCH 22 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Death a Welcome Release.

Must it not be to those who endure life-long bodily suffering? From childhood to old age many persons are tormented with rheumatism and neuralgia. Ordinary medication and topical remedies are of slight, and always of temporary efficacy. To escape the extreme tortures of these agonizing complaints they should be annihilated at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which expels from the system the acrid impurities that beget depurent in this particular is very ample, and strongly concurrent and convincing its violent forms of these diseases the nerves are terribly racked. A wineglassful or two of the Bitters before the hour of retiring usually brings a respite from pain and enables the sufferer to secure much needed repose. For kidney troubles malarial complaints indigestion liver complaint and constipation the Bitters is likewise beneficial.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE
Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO ST LOUIS

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.
...$[illegible] Improved business quarter block on North Second street
...$[illegible] Business property 8 feet on Second street
...$[illegible]—Lot and seven room modern house on K street near Twenty-fifth
...$1 000 Lot and five room house on Second st near Meade
...$1 900—House and lot on So. th First street.
...$ 500 Lot and two houses on South Seventh street
...$[illegible]—House and three lots in the southern part of the city
...$ 2 500 Modern cottage and half lot on Twenty-fifth street
...Quarter blocks in Southern Portland at $1600 $ 00 $ 600 $ 800
EAST PORTLAND
...$ [illegible] Quarter block [illegible] room cottage at $1 000—10 acres near Rock on Union ...$1 000—Half block in business part of the city. Abstract of title.
DAVIS & DUNLAP,
[illegible] Morrison st Portland

Tutt's Pills
J. H. ATHEY, a prominent druggist of Holly Springs, Miss., says "Your pills are doing wonders in this state."
The sale of Tutt's Pills exceed those of all others combined.
They are peculiarly adapted to malarial diseases. Our physicians all prescribe them."
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878
BAKER'S
...CHOCOLATE
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch Arrowroot or Sugar and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing strengthening easily digested and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

...CONSUMPTION... LUNG DISEASES... COUGHS... COLDS...
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Speedily and permanently cured by using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. There are other [illegible] but the genuine which is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Sold by all dealers.

"Pet" Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST.
CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the
"Pet" Cigarettes
Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance and are absolutely
WITHOUT DRUGS OR ADULTERATION
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va. 19ml

LABOR DAY.

The House Considers Bills from O'Neill's Committee.

SPEECHES AGAINST DEMAGOGY

The Proceedings Finally Degenerate into a Game of Shuttlecock Between the Tariff Factions—Other Congressional News.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Randall presented resolutions of the Philadelphia board of trade declaring that the Mills tariff bill, if it should become a law, would prove injurious to many important and long established industries of the country, referred.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill referring to the court of claims for adjustment accounts of laborers workmen and mechanics, arising under the eight hour law.

Rogers, of Arkansas, in opposing the bill said it would involve an expenditure of nearly $10,000,000. The proposition was ill considered and vicious in its tendency.

Tillman, of South Carolina, regarded the measure as an attack upon the treasury. The most humiliating thing to him in connection with congressional matters was the way members fluttered whenever any proposition came up relating to labor. The pending proposition was one to give a man ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor, in order to create an aristocracy of labor, and give to claimants 25 or 50 per cent. of the amount they might recover.

Bland said that in order to reduce the hours of labor throughout the country congress must wring the water from railroad stock, check the telegraph monopoly and syndicates and trusts, and stop taking $400,000,000 a year from the people to be piled up in the treasury.

Lane, of Illinois, denounced the bill, being in the interest of office seekers.

After further discussion Tarsney moved that the bill go over until April 10, in order that members might have an opportunity to inform themselves as to the merits of the case. The committee then rose and the bill went over.

Bills were passed to prevent products of convict labor from being furnished to or for the use of any department of the government, and from being used in public buildings or other public works, and to prevent the employment of alien labor on public buildings and other public works, and in the various departments of the government.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BILL.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Hatch of Missouri, in the chair, on the bill to establish a department of labor.

An amendment was adopted striking out the provision for an assistant commissioner of labor.

Buchanan of New Jersey, moved to strike out the clause charging the commissioner to ascertain, whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States in the leading countries where such articles are produced by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost of such article of production.

Mills opposed the motion.

Randall offered an amendment to extend the inquiry to the amount of wages paid in various industries. The amendment was adopted.

Mills offered as an amendment, the words "per diem, weekly and otherwise," after the word "wages," in Randall's amendment. He said he wanted to know the difference between the productive efficiency of wages in Europe and this country. Where a man in this country did five times as much work and got twice as much pay for it, he was not the cheaper worker of the two. The amendment was adopted.

On motion of McKinney, of Ohio, an amendment was adopted adding to Randall's amendment the words "and hours employed per day."

MORE TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following amendments, extending the scope of the inquiry, were adopted. By Buchanan, "Whether any convict-made goods are imported into this country, and whence." By Bland, "The profit of the manufacture and produce of dutiable articles." By Washington, of Tennessee, "The comparative cost of living in this country and Europe." By Milliken, "and the kind of living."

Browne, of Indiana, offered an amendment extending the inquiry as to the effect of the protective tariff in the United States on the agricultural industry, and especially as to its effect on the mortgage indebtedness of farmers.

Mills offered an amendment, extending the inquiry to an ascertainment whether articles are now controlled by trusts, and what effect these trusts have had in limiting and keeping up prices.

Randall offered an amendment extending the inquiry as to the effect of the state of currency upon the agricultural interests. He was inclined to think that the currency had more to do than the tariff in the condition of affairs touching agriculture. That and the natural law of demand and supply had reduced the value of corn and wheat and dairy products to an alarming extent, and congress ought therefore in this investigation to seek to learn whether this condition came from the present tariff laws, or whether it came from the state of the currency.

Milliken offered an amendment requiring the committee of labor to investigate the Mills tariff bill, and to report what effect it would have on labor and industry of the United States, on foreign industries, and on the profits of foreign manufacturers and the markets of American farmers.

Pending action on the motion, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Blair, in reference to his bill giving preference for civil service appointments to wounded ex-soldiers of the confederacy, as between men who have been disloyal, said several senators on both sides had requested him to have the bill lie over still further. He therefore asked the postponement until next Tuesday. The bill was laid over as proposed.

The senate then proceeded to take up and act upon bills on the calendar in regular order, passing such as were not objected to.

The bill providing for inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, with amendments allowing the inspecting of meats at places of packing, was passed.

A bill was passed to establish a United States court in Indian territory.

To allow soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, or the use of both hands, $100 a month.

House bill to facilitate the prosecution of works projected for improvement of rivers and harbors, with amendments, on which a conference committee was ordered, and Senators Dolph, Frye and Vest appointed.

Granting to the Washington & Idaho Railroad Company right of way through the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation.

Granting to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company right of way through the Siletz Indian reservation in Oregon.

To grant to the state of Oregon certain lands in that state for a public park.

Amending the statute as to the disposition of property of the United States such as waste or property acquired from sureties, or under the revenue law.

Granting 640 acres of public land in Wyoming for a fish hatchery, etc.

To authorize juries of United States circuit and district courts to be used interchangeably and provide for the drawing of talesmen.

Regulating the fees for exemplification of land patents.

TO PENSION NURSES.

The bill reported by Blair, allowing a pension of $25 a month to women employed during the war as army nurses and who rendered six months service having been reached the report was read, in which it was stated that the beneficiaries under it would not average more than six or eight to each state.

Beck called for the yeas and nays, remarking that of course this bill would pass. It would apply to every colored woman who had worked for soldiers during six months and a certificate to the report just received showing who were entitled "Roman matrons."

Edmunds did not see in what principle the bill proceeded. The association of nurses, whose memorials had been read, had done nobly for it. They only asked, apparently, to be placed on the footing of pensioners, who had failed in the service. No pensions were yet given to soldiers not so disabled, and, as a friend of women's rights, he did not believe in making such an invidious distinction.

Back objected to the further consideration of the bill, and hoped that the committee on pensions would call on the secretary of war for the number of enrolled female nurses during the war, so that the senate might know within at least a million of dollars what the bill was to take out of the treasury. If the senate was to give $25 a month to every woman, white or black, who had cooked for soldiers six months, the senate should know how many of them there were. The bill, under objection, went over.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Among other public bills on the calendar that were passed were the following:

House bill to divide the great Sioux Indian reservation into separate smaller reservations, with a substitute, being the senate bill "To divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure relinquishment of Indian title to the remainder."

To provide for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Neb., and for a new site and the construction of suitable buildings thereon.

Frye reported back the house bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Mexico, Central and South America and Brazil, placed on the calendar.

Adjourned.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

The Senate Passes a Number of Bills of Interest to the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Elmer E. Rupert has been appointed postmaster at Wardner, Idaho.

An increase of pension has been granted John W. Harris, Dows Prairie, Or. Pensions have been granted Orville Phelps, Eugene City, and Wm. H. Taylor, Tacoma.

Senator Dolph's bill, granting the Washington & Idaho Railroad Company right of way through the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation, passed the senate to-day.

Senator Dolph's bill, granting the state of Oregon five townships in Oregon, including the area of Crater lake, for a public park, passed the senate this afternoon.

Senator Dolph's bill granting to the King's Valley & Newport Railroad Company right of way through the Siletz Indian reservation passed the senate to-day.

The house bill authorizing the secretary of war to condemn lands for improvements in the Columbia river, with Senator Dolph's amendment extending the provisions to Yaquina bay passed the senate, and a committee of conference was ordered.

DENIS T. THE WHITE HOUSE.

He Protests to the President Against the New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Denis Kearney had an interview with the president to-day, and denounced the pending Chinese treaty. He said that under the clause permitting Chinamen worth $1000 to return in case they left the country each $1000 would be made to do duty for 1000 coming Chinamen.

The president said he thought the treaty would be at least tried for a while.

Kearney said that if it were that it would mean the loss of fourteen electoral votes of the Pacific coast to the democratic party. He told the president it would require armed men at every forty rods of the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia to prevent Chinamen from coming over the line.

To a reporter, Mr. Kearney said: "I'm going back to Frisco to-morrow to report my non success to my people. I have been unsuccessful before both committees of both houses and at the White house."

ANOTHER DAY'S TIME.

Do Ways and Means Committee Still Working on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The ways and means committee's session to-day lasted but three minutes. Contrary to general expectation no attempt was made to formally vote upon and dispose of the tariff bill and republican members were left in the dark as to the reason for the adjournment. A conference of democratic members was had immediately after adjournment, at which it came out that the report which will accompany the bill when it is presented to the house was not complete, and another day's time was required to give it shape. The committee meet again to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—At a recent meeting of the senate committee on interstate commerce it was voted to take from the interstate act the words "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions" in the second section of the bill, which relates to discrimination between persons, but this action was not considered very important in itself, since there were other qualifying terms in the section which left its elasticity practically unimpaired to-day, however, upon the proposition to strike these words, as well as the suspension proviso, from the long and short haul section, the committee determined the matter adversely, leaving the law in this regard practically unchanged.

STANFORD'S PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Stanford, in common with every republican in congress, is trying to discover what candidate can be put in nomination at Chicago that will command the united support of the party. He thinks that the man to be chosen is a man who can unite the republican vote in New York state. Senator Stanford is inclined to the opinion that Levi P. Morton would be, perhaps, as strong a man as the republicans could nominate from that state. He also thinks that Senator Hiscock would poll the vote of the party.

THE URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The conferrees of the urgent deficiency bill have agreed upon their report. The amendment placed upon the bill in the house appropriating $372,000 to reimburse the state of Texas for expenses incurred in repelling invasion is agreed to by the senate conferrees. They also agree to the amendment to pay custodians and janitors in public buildings the appropriation, however being reduced from $250 000 to $180 000.

STATE DEPARTMENT NOTES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The secretary of state has received information of the appointment of His Excellency Muneniatsu Musta as Japanese minister at Washington, to succeed Mr. Riuki, assigned to a position in the home government.

The president has recognized James Iverson as vice consul of Denmark for Utah, to reside at Ogden.

A CALIFORNIA SNAG RE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The house commerce committee to-day agreed to report favorably Morrow's bill appropriating $11 000 for the erection of a light on Ryer island, in the Sacramento river, and extending the jurisdiction of the lighthouse board over the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, and appropriating $5 000 for the erection of beacons.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Cullom in behalf of the minority of the committee on territories, to-day presented a report opposing annexation of the panhandle of Idaho to Washington territory, and favoring the admission into the Union of the territory of Washington with its present boundary.

THE SENATE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—At 2 P. M., during a heavy thunder storm, lightning struck the senate wing of the capitol, but apparently did no other damage than to frighten the occupants and destroy telegraphic and telephonic communication between the building and the outside world.

AGAINST A GRAIN BOUNTY.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The house committee on agriculture to-day instructed the chairman to report back adversely the bill granting a bounty on the exportation of grain and recommended that it be laid on the table.

RECOMMENDED BY BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Bayard has recommended that the president appoint James V. Coleman of San Francisco as chief commissioner to the Melbourne exposition.

PLEADING TO ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The house committee on territories to-day decided to report a bill for the organization of the territory of Alaska.

TO ORGANIZE ALASKA TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The house committee on territories to-day decided to report a bill for the organization of the territory of Alaska.

PACIFIC COAST.

Fire Sweeps the Business Part of Arlington.

THE ENTIRE TOWN IN DANGER

Losses Roughly Estimated at Fifty Thousand Dollars—Shocking Double Tragedy in California—An Francisco Notes.

ARLINGTON, Or., March 21.—The long dreaded fire fiend has at last done its work in our city and although the larger portion of the town was saved, there is a severe loss sustained.

About 5 o'clock this afternoon it was discovered that Ralston's building, in which was a small stock of drugs of H. S. Comfort's was on fire, and before anything could be done the flames rose beyond control. The fire then caught D. S. Sprinkle's & Co.'s store building and burned the whole block including the Arlington Transcript building, a restaurant building, J. L. Adams's vacant building, the building of M. C. Harris, J. E. Hawkins's old blacksmith shop and the county jail.

In the mean time it had spread to the opposite side of the street and had burned Kirby's hall, J. B. Wood's furniture and provision store, a building owned by M. V. Harrison, and Condon & Cornish's bank. The latter was brick and was not totally destroyed. Here the fire was stopped by Mr. Harrison's brick.

THE TOWN NARROWLY SAVED.

For a time it looked as though the whole town was going, but by desperate work on the part of everyone the fire was kept within the limits above mentioned.

A large number were in from the country to attend the democratic convention to be held here to-morrow, and these men rendered considerable assistance.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the losses to night, but they will probably aggregate $40 000. The heaviest loss is sustained by D. S. Sprinkle.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Quarrel Over a Dress Pattern Ends in Murder and Suicide.

CALISTOGA, Cal., March 21.—A murder and suicide were committed last night in a little house on Railroad avenue, where resided Leopold Bizzini, aged thirty years, a Swiss laborer, and his wife, an American, aged eighteen years. They had not lived together happily, and the immediate cause of the trouble was the purchase of a dress pattern. He thought she wished to look too stylish. Last night, at about 8 o'clock, they having previously quarreled, she went into the house for some clothes, intending to leave, as she had previously said she was afraid he would kill her. At this time the deed was done. He used a double acting revolver of five chambers shot her in the head twice and then placed the pistol to his own temple and fired. The two bodies when discovered this morning, lay close together, the floor about them being covered with blood. The pistol shots were heard last night by two or three persons, but no one went to the house. The funerals will take place to-morrow.

THE NIGGER WELLS OUTRAGE.

Three Men Were Murdered and Over Ounces of Gold Stolen.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 21.—Coroner Richards has arrived, bringing the bodies of Cyrus Gribble and John Johnson, the miners who were murdered and robbed of bullion, and also that of Charles Dolittle, engineer of the pump who it appears had acted as escort. The latter's body was found about 150 yards from the others. The assassins were ambushed behind some brush made to resemble a natural growth. Tracks indicate that they are three in number and are heading in a southerly direction. Undersheriff Murphy of Maricopa county and Sheriff Mulvenon of Yavapai, with separate posses, are following the trail of the assassins.

LATER PARTICULARS.

DENVER, March 21.—Latest advices this afternoon from Arizona show that instead of two messengers having been murdered while carrying bullion from the Vulture mine to Phoenix three were murdered. No traces have yet been found, but Mexican outlaws are supposed to have done the deed. Ex Senator Tabor has telegraphed the president, requesting him to notify the troops on the frontier, and custom house authorities to use their best efforts to intercept these brigands. Under orders they will attempt to cross the Mexican frontier with their plunder, which consists of 557 ounces of gold bullion, the usual weekly product of the Vulture mines. The mines in this part of Arizona are just beginning to be developed. The railroads are rapidly approaching them, and if the government will protect the lives of the miners there will be a larger output of gold within the next twelve months than will come from any other part of the country.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

PHOENIX, A. T., March 1.—In addition to the reward of $2000 offered by ex-Gov. Tabor, of Denver, owner of the Vulture mine, Maricopa county will offer $3000 and the territory $1000 for the apprehension of the murderers of Capt. Gribble, Johnson and Dolittle last Monday.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Santa Fe's New Line from San Francisco to Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—J. J. Byrne Jr., of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California, the new line recently built by the Santa Fe company between Kansas City and Chicago, says, in a letter received here to-day, that the road will be opened for through business between Chicago and San Francisco on May 1.

It was at first intended to open the line on April 1st, but it was concluded to postpone it on account of delay in preparations for the event. First-class equipment has been ordered for the line, and is now nearly ready for operation. Its first effect will be to shorten the time of the route from San Francisco to Chicago by Albuquerque by fifteen to twenty hours. Fast time will doubtless be made on the Eastern portion of the line, as the Atlantic & Pacific is not in a condition for running trains beyond ordinary speed. From Kansas City to Chicago the Santa Fe has built a line which is said by railroad men who have passed over it to be one of the most solidly constructed and most smoothly running roads in the country. It is believed that in a short time after the opening of the line the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe will be running "solid" trains from this city to Chicago.

There is still talk of the construction of a new line of railroad to Oregon via Humboldt bay. It is thought that such a road will be built when the Southern Pacific shall have extended its new line through Mendocino county to Eureka.

Assistant Superintendent Thomas F. Triplett of the California Pacific and the California & Oregon and the Sacramento division of the Central Pacific, who has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Ventura and Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific, headquarters at Mojave, Burbaiter, train master at Truckee, will take the position vacated by Trenham.

BURNED BY INDIANS.

Three Men Said to Have Been Killed at Priest Lake.

ST. PAUL, March 21.—A special from Spokane Falls to the *Pioneer Press* says: Judge Hogan to-day received the following telegram from Sand Point, Idaho:

I learn from Indians and other parties that Pelky Pendleton and Perkins have been murdered at Priest Lake by Indians.

W. P. LIGHT.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC TIE SWIPER.

The Blame Fall Upon the Conductor of the Special Freight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The blame for the recent disastrous collision in the snow-shed between Tamarack and Cisco, on the Central Pacific line, in the Sierras, is laid upon the conductor of the special freight, so far as the railroad authorities have been able to investigate. Superintendent Wright, of the Sacramento division, has been ordered to ascertain, as soon as possible, every fact regarding the affair. The regular west-bound freight, No. 6, is believed to have left Tamarack on time. The special freight had orders to go to Tamarack, if it could do so before the time of the regular freight. The supposition is that the conductor of the special looked at his watch at Cisco, and then not again until too late. Five deaths resulted from the collision—two firemen, two brakemen and Engineer John Pickens. Both crews were familiar with that mountain section of the line, and were all old railroad men.

YAMHILL NOTES.

Democratic County Convention—Location of the New Court House.

MCMINNVILLE, Or., March 21.—The democratic county convention met at Lafayette today and elected H. I. Heath, W. I. Bradshaw, I. H. Hartson, John W. Bidwell, I. H. Messner and C. C. Ferguson delegates to the state convention. Resolutions were passed indorsing Cleveland's and Pennoyer's administrations. The delegates were instructed to present the name of Hon. W. D. Fenton to the state convention as delegate to St. Louis.

The site has been selected for the new court house to be built here, the northeast corner of First and E streets and gives general satisfaction.

The school district has voted a tax for a $10,000 school house.

CALIFORNIA.

REVIVAL IN CLIPPER FREIGHTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The belief is general among certain classes of local clipper freight men that trade will shortly undergo a revival. From New York word is received that clipper freights are more active than they have been for years. Business is improving and rates are advancing. No less than three lines are competing for trade between New York and this city and it is said, already there is a scarcity of clipper ships. The revival is believed to be due to high railroad rates, and the fact that the inter state commerce law drew attention to the low rates of freight by ships. Rates in New York are $10 to $11 a ton, dead weight, and clipper ships carry everything that comes this way. Eleven ships are making their way here from New York, three from Baltimore and two from Philadelphia.

A YEAR'S RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The report of the California railroad commission, recently issued, shows that 43 people were injured and 101 killed on railroads of this state during the year 1887. Of these aggregate numbers 398 were injured and 88 killed on lines of the Southern Pacific Company. 2 injured and 6 killed on the Atlantic & Pacific, 24 injured and 1 killed on the California Southern, 1 killed on the Northern California road, 3 killed on the San Francisco & North Pacific, 3 injured on the Pacific Coast road, and 16 injured and 2 killed on the South Pacific Coast road.

A STRANGE AND SAD COINCIDENCE.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, March 21.—Mrs. W. M. Haycock, of this city, left home some days ago to visit Los Angeles, taking her youngest child with her and leaving the oldest at home with its father. Yesterday the elder child died of membranous croup, and when the sorrowing father went to telegraph the death to the absent mother he was met by a telegram informing him of the death of the youngest child from the same disease. Both children were well when they separated.

TO SEARCH FOR OIL AND GAS.

SAN DIEGO, March 1.—A number of prominent citizens met last night at the chamber of commerce and organized a company with $100,000 capital to make a thorough search for oil, gas and artesian water. $40 000 of said stock was taken by the Standard Gas Light and Fuel Company Merced, Cal., whose expert has been carefully prospecting, and is satisfied that oil and gas in large quantities can be obtained within ten miles of the city.

WHY SAN DIEGO IS BOOMING.

SAN DIEGO, March 21.—At a special meeting of the chamber of commerce last night it was decided to expend a considerable sum in thoroughly advertising San Diego. During the meeting one of the leading bankers made the statement that $40 000 in cash from other places had come to San Diego within the past year, and that the commerce of San Diego was worth more to San Francisco in proportion than that of China to the United States.

FELL INTO A CELLAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—An elderly German named Edward Boruttz, who came to the city about a week ago from Washington territory, fell down some cellar stairs on Dupont street to-day and fractured some of the small bones in his left foot. He was taken to the receiving hospital, where Dr. Martineau attended to his injuries. The wounded man is a member of the Grand Army, and will be cared for by his comrades.

EXTENSIVE SHEEP STEALING.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—While in the Round valley country Detective Lawson obtained evidence of a sheep-stealing industry as practiced by Round valley outlaws. It appears that during the past eight years no less than 17 000 sheep, valued at $35,000, have been stolen from the ranges bordering on Round valley. The gang is now in jail at Ukiah awaiting trial for some of these thefts.

DAMAGED BY A STORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The Oceanic steamship Australia arrived from Honolulu this afternoon. The vessel had a very rough voyage spending two nights in a storm. She was swept by a sea which carried away fifty feet of the port rail, stove in the cabin doors, and damaged mail matter badly.

THE SWALM TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Among the witnesses examined in the trial of Seneca A. Swalm, on charges of grand larceny, to-day were several private detectives, who stated that they had been employed to watch Mrs. McDonald's house and had seen Swalm enter and remain all night on several occasions.

AN EYE SHOT OUT.

FRESNO, March 21.—Charley Holden, 7 year-old son of Mrs. Holden, residing in this city had one of his eyes shot out by a playmate with a bean shooter to-day. Before shooting, the latter approached the Holden boy, saying, "I will shoot you," and taking deliberate aim he shot, striking the child in the right eye.

THE ANSCHUTZ CASE.

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—The attorneys of Anschutz the Garden Grove murderer, this evening stated that they would file a bill of exceptions, and give notice of appeal to the supreme court. This move will postpone the carrying out of the sentence of death on April 13.

APPEALS TO PROCEED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—At a meeting of the board of health to-day Dr. Clinton moved that Rev. Mr. Mathews, a Christian brother quarantined on the City of Sydney from Australia, be allowed to proceed on his journey to Montreal via Vancouver without landing, carried.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Arrived—Steamer State of California, ships Spartan, Seattle State of Maine, Tacoma, Joseph S. Spinney, Seattle. Cleared—Steamers Empire and Antonio, Nana

THE EAST.

A Cyclone Causes Great Loss of Life and Property.

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Mayor Hewitt's Defense—The Kentucky Defalcation—A Search for Treasure—The Tilden Will Case.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—A dispatch states that a cyclone which passed over Calhoun, Georgia, and East Tennessee, last night, did great damage. Several lives were lost near Lenoire. The residence of J. Williams, three miles east of Lenoire, was completely swept away, and his wife carried off in the wreck and killed. The body of Mrs. Williams was found to-day in the Tennessee river, where it had been blown.

The house of James Linginfalter was reduced to kindling wood. In it were John R. Smith who was killed, and a little daughter of Linginfalter who had a leg broken.

The dwellings of Wm. King and John Gibson were blown down. Seven members of the King family were badly injured. The house of Lafayette Frazier was wrecked.

At Loudon, Tenn., the house of George Moses was completely destroyed and every member of his family hurt. Andrew Worley's house was also carried away, and the members of his family severely escaped with their lives. They are all seriously injured.

THE STORM WIDESPREAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—A terrible electric storm enveloped the state last night, beginning about 10 o'clock and lasting until after midnight. In Fairburn, two churches were demolished, shade trees were uprooted and other damage done. Reports of the storm around Gainesville show that much damage was done. Calhoun suffered most in North Georgia. About a dozen business places were either totally wrecked or badly damaged. The southern arm of the storm past eastward through Talliaferro county, taking everything in its path.

A HURRICANE.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 21.—One of the fiercest gales ever experienced here raged for about a quarter of an hour at 7 o'clock this morning. Several houses were unroofed, and many persons were blown off their feet on the street. No serious casualties are reported.

TWO MEN KILLED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—A cyclone struck Lumber City, Georgia, this morning. B. V. Holland and W. B. Whiddon, both prominent men, were killed.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

They Meet and Appoint Delegates to the National Convention.

DES MOINES, March 21.—The republican state convention assembled in the opera house at 11 o'clock this morning.

J. P. Dolliver was introduced as temporary chairman and spoke in high eulogy of Senator Allison, after which the picture of Allison was lowered over the stage amid prolonged cheering and great enthusiasm.

Delegates to the national convention from eleven congressional districts were then announced.

Among the delegates are Governor Irwin and Colonel Hepburn.

Standing committees were appointed and the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AN ALLISON RESOLUTION.

At the afternoon session the committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted:

"The republicans of Iowa improve this opportunity upon the eve of the meeting of the national convention, of presenting the name of Wm. B. Allison to the republican convention for nomination as president of the United States. We do this affirm a profound conviction that we are acting in obedience to an obligation resting upon republicans everywhere to urge the selection of the best and strongest candidate. His long service in both branches of congress has been conspicuous for loyalty to the republicans for profound knowledge of the national resources of the nation, wisdom and skill in finance, and for broad and prudential statesmanship. He is in the full vigor of mental and physical powers; genial, affable and approachable. He is the embodiment of personal and official integrity. He represents a rare combination of all the elements for a strong candidate and a wise executive."

An Allison brigade was organized to go to Chicago in June.

MAYOR HEWITT'S ORDER.

Its Author Writes a Defensive Communication to the Board of Aldermen.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Mayor Hewitt has sent to the board of aldermen a communication defending his action in refusing to permit the Irish flag to be raised on the city hall on St. Patrick's day. He says he is of the opinion that no flag but the American has any right to float from any public buildings in this or any other city. He cannot see why, if Germany has to be ruled by Germans, and France by French men, America ought not to be ruled by Americans. It might be construed, he says, that his action showed feeling adverse to Irish citizens of this city, but it was well known that their struggles and aspirations for home rule always had and always will have his heartfelt support and sympathy.

The communication concludes as follows: "In order to show that the question involved is a serious one worthy of the attention of statesmen and patriots, I invite your careful study of the facts presented, which will serve to show why candidates for office are so anxious to secure foreign votes, and to prove also that the danger line has been reached, when it must be decided whether American or foreign ideas are to rule in this city. If the warning which I have been constrained to give shall have the effect of arousing public attention to a good, old fashioned era of American home rule, homesteads and home products, I shall feel that I have not made a mistake in the official action which my sense of duty has required me to take."

THE BLALOCK BROTHERS.

Notorious Pair of Thieves Mail Robbers and Murderers Under Arrest.

COLUMBUS, Mo., March 21.—The coroner's jury in the case of David Gordon has completed its work with a verdict of wilful murder by Wm. and Jonathan Blalock. Constable Gordon was arraigned Friday night last. The trial of depot had been thrown open Thursday night, and he was watching the house where the stolen goods were supposed to be when the murder was committed. The next day Miss Blalock, a teacher in one of the city schools, confessed to the outrage that her brothers did the killing. They were arrested and made a full confession of their multitudinous crimes. They have been connected for years with a gang of horse thieves, which extends from Kansas City to Arkansas, Texas and Colorado. Their crimes include the robbing of mails, blowing up safes and dragging and murder. Fifteen arrests have already been made, and information has been telegraphed that will lead to the arrest of as many more.

TO BE IMPEACHED.

Treasurer Tate's Case Decided by the Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 21.—A dispatch from Frankfort states that the senate judiciary committee and the committee appointed yesterday by both houses in their joint report to the legislature concerning proper measures to be taken in the Tate defalcation case, recommend his impeachment. The report says that suspension by the governor does not vacate an office, and that impeachment is the only constitutional means by which in this case, the absconding treasurer may be removed and his place made vacant.

A REWARD OFFERED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 21.—A report recommending the impeachment of Treasurer Tate and offering a reward of $5000 for his capture has been adopted by the special legislative committee.

Auditor Herritt says his shortage is between $70,000 and $80,000.

BLOOD IN THE MISSOURI.

The Ice Breaks Up, Dams the River and Inundates the Bottoms.

FORT BENTON, Mont., March 21.—Ice in the Missouri river broke yesterday. Ice dams formed, the river overflowed its banks, and the whole river bottom, which includes millions of acres of land, is inundated for over one hundred miles. There will be great loss of cattle. Settlers living in the bottom lands have gone to the hills. The water is higher than ever known in the vicinity.

A GENERAL TIE-UP.

It Was Averted by the Wise Counsels of Chief Arthur.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 21.—It transpires that a general tie-up of Northwestern roads has only been prevented by Chief Arthur's counsels. The men have been on the point of striking for some time, but were unwilling to take the responsibility of doing so without the approval of the grand officers and the support of the whole brotherhood.

Committees of engineers and firemen went to Chicago yesterday to consult Arthur. On the result of their visit depends whether a general tie up will be begun or not.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

The Missouri Pacific and Wabash Will Haul Burlington Freight.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Superintendent Dickinson of the Missouri Pacific railroad and General Manager Hays of the Wabash have issued orders to their men to receive and handle all freight given them by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The order is to go into effect immediately.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE SALE OF THE "MAN AND EXPRESS."

NEW YORK, March 21.—Col. Eliot F. Shepard, formerly president of the New York Bar Association, said to-day with reference to his purchase of the *Mail and Express*: "Neither Depew nor Vanderbilt knew anything about it until the contracts were made. The paper will not be run in the interest of any one man or set of men, but for the people. I bought it to make money. There will be no change in the policy of the paper. The editorial force will remain unchanged."

Rumor puts the price at about half a million. Cyrus W. Field has been gradually retiring from active business for the past two or three years, and this is in line with his determination. Over a year ago he resigned his directorship in various corporations with which he was connected. He is getting to be an old man, and wants to contract his responsibilities.

SEARCHING FOR TREASURE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—The people of Welland, Ontario, are very much excited at present over the efforts of Baxter Atwood, of that village, to secure a fortune by dredging the muddy bottom of the Chippewa river. During the war of 1812 some $500,000 in gold was dropped over-board by a British paymaster, who was hotly pursued by Yankee troops. It is alleged that the money has been there ever since. Atwood heard the story from his grandfather, a Britisher, and on Friday surprised the villagers by employing a diver, who has been at work ever since. No money has as yet been brought to the surface, but a magnet, it is said, indicated the presence of metal.

OF INTEREST TO ODD FELLOWS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Chief Justice McAdams decided to-day a case of importance to Odd Fellows. Hendricks Pfeiffer was a member of an Odd Fellows encampment, and for the last fourteen years of his life was a patriarch. After his death the association refused to pay his widow $500 on his death, and $30 for funeral expenses, on the ground that he was not in good standing. The chief justice found that Pfeiffer had not paid his dues, and therefore decided that Pfeiffer was not in good standing at the time of death. The jury gave a verdict for the association.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S WILL.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Samuel J. Tilden's will was a subject of legal argument before the supreme court this afternoon in the suit of Col. George H. Tilden against John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green and George W. Smith, executors of the will, the object of which is to secure a judicial construction of the clause in the will relating to the residue of the estate, which gives to the establishment of a Tilden trust. Col. Tilden claims that this clause is illegal. The trust estate is valued at several million dollars.

A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The Washington correspondent of the *Press* writes: There will be no divided responsibility for the Mills tariff bill when it comes into the house. It will be a democratic measure in every line and in every word, even to the dotting of the "i" and the crossing of the "t's." Democratic members of the committee have not allowed one change to be made in it at the suggestion of republicans.

IN MEMORY OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Steinway hall was crowded to-night by Germans and German Americans assembled to take part in a memorial service for Emperor William. All parts of the hall were draped in black and trimmed with flowers and laurels. The principal speaker was Hon. Carl Schurz, who carefully reviewed the deeds of the late emperor and eulogized his acts since becoming ruler. A cablegram was sent to Emperor Frederick.

M'ARTHUR THE BOODLER.

DULUTH, Minn., March 21.—McArthur, the notorious Chicago boodler and politician, was seen last Friday at Duluth. Of this there seems to be no doubt, as several of his old friends and set coin ates saw and talked with him, including a well known newspaper man, and two board of trade men from Chicago. He left Friday night for Minneapolis, saying that from there he would go to South Dakota.

THE BADEAU EPISODE.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Col. Fred D. Grant was seen this morning at the office of his counsel, but by their advice he declined to make any statement for publication about the Grant-Badeau suit. He said a statement would be prepared to-morrow. He denied in general terms that any compromise offers had been proposed to Gen. Badeau.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21.—The interstate commerce commission heard evidence to-day in five cases of alleged discrimination, brought by citizens of Lincoln against the Burlington & Missouri, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific roads. The cases are all for alleged discrimination on California business.

A HEAVY STORM.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—A terrific wind storm accompanied by heavy rain passed over this section this morning, doing damage to the telegraphic service. Poles are reported down in all directions and wires are working badly.

WILL FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Articles of agreement to fight for $2000 were signed here to-night on behalf of Frank Glover, of Chicago, and Joe McAuliffe of San Francisco. Glover will probably start for California on Tuesday.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

CHESTER, Pa., March 21.—Three boys, sons of George Walker, Robert Wood and Edward McCully, were drowned this afternoon while sailing on the Delaware. The boat was capsized by a strong wind.

A YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The annual report of the board of immigration shows the total number of passengers landed at this port during the past year to have been 446,845.

MAIL BY RAIL TO ASTORIA.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mails between Astoria and Portland will hereafter be carried on the night boat, making three additional trips weekly.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

TREW COURT.

SALEM, March 21.—N. B. Walker, appellant, vs. Louis Goldsmith et al., respondents. This is an appeal from the decree of the circuit court of Multnomah county in the matter of Trewitt's suit to partition the estate of the late Richard Trewitt. Appellant, who was the plaintiff below, filed his bill which included an item of $1,500. The decree of the court below disallowing said item is reversed, and the same is allowed and ordered to be taxed as disbursements in said cause. Opinion by Strahan J.

George Ainslie & Co., appellant, vs. Bertha Kohn, respondent, and Thompson, DeHart & Co., appellants and defendants' appeal from Multnomah county argued and submitted. Nichols & Dealy, attorneys for Ainslie & Co.; Simmons & Simmons, attorneys for Thompson, DeHart & Co.; Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon attorneys for Bertha Kohn.

POSSESSION IS 11 POINTS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 21.—N. W. Clayton, territorial auditor of public accounts, and James Jack, territorial treasurer, have been ordered to show cause why they have not paid the salaries for the offices they hold to Arthur Pratt and Bolivar Roberts, who were appointed by the governor but who never have acted officially. Clayton and Jack are Mormon officials and have held office by election for years, in direct contravention of the organic act which provides that the governor shall appoint the incumbents.

CRUEL CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

HEPPNER, Oregon, March 21.—The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the Crump case.

James Bradley is on trial for burning Lexington. Joe Cannon is indicted for complicity in the same.

Ed Stewart was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for grand larceny.

SMALL FIRE AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Or., March 21.—The residence occupied by Charles Miller and Henry Miller, owned by Dr. E. O. Toole, on First street, caught fire this afternoon and was damaged to the extent of $50 by fire and water of the fire companies. It was fully insured. The contents were not much damaged, everything being removed.

DAMAGES FOR HER HUSBAND.

SALT LAKE, March 21.—Matilda Openshaw, whose husband was killed on the Utah & Nevada railroad, recovered a verdict for $5000 damages against the company in the Third district court to-day, on the ground of negligence of defendant.

After dinner take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills and you will be free from sour rising of food from the stomach. Try them and be convinced.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. S. S. Skidmore & Co.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Loss of Life in a Theater at Oporto.

EIGHTY BODIES CARRIED OUT.

Work on the Panama Canal—Proceedings in the House of Commons—The Boulanger Case—Old World Notes.

OPORTO, March 21.—While a performance was in progress at the Banquet theater last night an explosion of gas occurred and the theater took fire and was destroyed. The house was full of spectators. Ten bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Many persons are injured. Eighty bodies have been taken from the ruins. Most of those burned were in the third row of boxes and galleries, where while families were suffocated. There was a terrific struggle at the door when the spectators tried to escape. Large numbers were suffocated and trampled upon. Nearly all the victims were spectators. The actors escaped in theatrical costumes. Many in the theater, finding themselves unable to reach the doors, jumped from the windows. Some corpses were found in the stage boxes.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

One of the Greatest Difficulties Removed at Last.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The following is from the Panama *Star and Herald* of late date. The Panama canal was opened between Gatun and Colon on the morning of Feb. 22, and the first keels made the transit over the last remaining stone barrier at Mindi at 9:45 A. M. The cutting of this stone barrier at Mindi, which has required much hard and difficult work, has been prosecuted with varying energy, and by various parties, for the past five or six years, until the public had grown somewhat incredulous as to its ever being finished. But at last a contractor was found in M. Jacob, who has had the perseverance to open a channel for the passage of small steamers which will now soon be made deep enough for vessels of large size. By the end of the week vessels of moderate draught will be able to make the passage, and it is expected that by the end of March the great waterway will be open to small craft as far as Bohio. At the opening of the passage at Mindi several notables from Panama and Colon assisted, parties from both sides having repaired thither in response to special invitations. Gatun is eight miles from Colon.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

A Number of Emigrants Badly Injured in the Smash Up.

WYOMING, Ont., March 21.—An immigrant train going west on the Grand Trunk road collided with a petroleum train going east one mile east of this place, this morning. The engineer and a brakeman of the immigrant train were badly injured. Of the passengers eight or ten have taken limbs and are more or less severely hurt. No one was killed. The immigrants are mostly Danes and Germans and are bound for Illinois and points further west.

ENGLAND.

PARNELL'S ARREARS OF RENT BILL.

LONDON, March 21.—In the commons to-day Lambert moved the second reading of his arrears of rent bill. He made an earnest speech in explaining the bill and declared his willingness to consider any amendments consistent with its principle and spoke of the necessity for early action to prevent the carrying out of 3000 or more notices of ejection, served to September, and probably 30,000 other notices which would be served, and would plunge Ireland into a sea of disaster and trouble the end of which no one could foresee. The house refused to order the bill to a second reading by a vote of 338 to 11.

Joseph Paul Williams, liberal unionist, moved his amendment to Lambert's motion for the second reading of the arrears of rent bill. The amendment declares that no bill will be satisfactory unless it deals also with other than debts for rent. Williams's motion was opposed by the Parnellites and some unionists.

After Lister the government will introduce a bill on the lines of Williams's amendment a most identical with that taking by clause.

THE IRISH COLLEGE BILL.

LONDON, March 21.—The Imperial Federation league gave a banquet this evening in honor of Lord Stanley of Preston, the new governor general of Canada. Lord Rosebery, who presided, said that in bidding Lord Stanley God speed there could be no doubt or misgiving or uncertainty as to the result of his appointment. Lord Stanley, responding, said that his endeavor would be to bring about between Canada and the mother country the closest and most intimate relations.

LONDON NOTES.

LONDON, March 21.—The vacant knighthood of the Garter has been conferred upon the Marquis of Londonderry, the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The consols conversion bill passed the committee of the house of commons to-night.

The queen left Windsor to-day for Portsmouth, en route to Italy, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenburg.

SUCCEEDS HIS FATHER.

LONDON, March 21.—The Marquis of Granby (conservative) has been elected to parliament without opposition for Melton division of Leicestershire to succeed his father, Lord John Manners, who ascended to the peerage on the death of his brother, the Duke of Rutland.

ON A MISSION TO TURKEY.

LONDON, March 21.—A son of Lord Salisbury has been in Constantinople incognito for a week and has been received in audience by the sultan. It is rumored that he is on a mission from the British government to the porte.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 21.—The Lincolnshire handicap of 1000 sovereigns was won by Veracity. Aytone second, Lobster third. There were 30 starters.

FRANCE.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, March 21.—The *Nuncuame Sicele* says Gen. Boulanger, irritated at being placed upon the retired list, has declared he is no longer bound by military duties and will associate himself with friends of his propaganda.

M. Delpech Pyat, who was recently elected to the chamber of deputies by socialists of the department of Drome, refuses to give up his seat in favor of Boulanger.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

PARIS, March 21.—The Boulanger protest committee announces that the electoral candidacy of Gen. Boulanger is withdrawn in order to deprive the government of any pretext to the persecution of the general.

GERMANY.

FLOOD IN THE ODER.

BERLIN, March 21.—A flood in the river Oder has necessitated the removal of the guns from the fortress at Kustrin and in the closing of all the factories.

ILL JUDGE HOLMER.

BERLIN, March 21.—The emperor passed a good night, and feels much stronger to-day. Prince Bismarck visited the emperor this afternoon.

THE BUDGET PASSED.

BERLIN, March 21.—The lower house of the Prussian diet to-day passed the budget in its entirety and adjourned.

MEXICO.

PROSPECTUS SO LONG AS THEY CAN BORROW.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), March 21.—The general feeling in financial circles is that the placing of the loan of £30,000,000 sterling on Monday, will insure prosperous times in Mexico for several years to come, as the government will now be able to meet all obligations without incurring indebtedness to the National bank, and will have besides a surplus for public improvements. It is understood that the government purposes to invest $1,000,000 in drainage of the valley of Mexico. The net proceeds of the loan will be about $150,000,000 Mexican currency.

CABLE NOTES.

VILLAGES BURNED AND PILLAGED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—Advices from Bagdad say that the Hamavend nomadics have raided the district and that city, burning and pillaging several villages and murdering many Kurdish peasants. The Porte has dispatched Ismail Pasha to the scene of trouble.

MANY PERISH IN SPAIN.

MADRID, March 21.—Reports are being received of great suffering among people in the rural districts, owing to severe weather. Many peasants perished in the snow, and cattle and sheep were lost in drifts.

A SOCIALIST ELECTED.

THE HAGUE, March 21.—The socialist leader Domela Nieuwenhuis has been returned to parliament from Schoterland. This is the first time that a socialist has been elected to the Dutch parliament.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

ROME, March 21.—Marino Bros., builders and contractors, have failed. Their liabilities are £2,000,000.

ORGANIZING LABOR.

A Mass Meeting of Artisans at Nonpareil Hall—Several Speeches About Trades Unions.

The carpenters held an open meeting of their union last night at Nonpareil hall, to which all carpenters, union and non union men, were invited. H. D. Jones was called to the chair and S. P. McKee appointed secretary. He said the object of the meeting was, through the aid of speakers, to make an endeavor to bring the importance of the advantages of trades union cooperation before all non union men. He spoke at some length of the position the carpenter's art held in all the industries of civilization, and said that the carpenter should rank in the social scale accordingly.

J. F. Kelley, of the Stonecutters' Union was introduced as the speaker of the evening. He impressed on his hearers the necessity for organization. If capital was left to handle the question it would dictate that the laborer would receive only a bare subsistence. This the American workman would never consent to. He could not fulfill his obligations to his fellow citizens and his family thus restricted.

Capt. John O'Brien spoke on the effects of unions for purposes of reform, and contrasted the condition of the working classes under the stages of development of unions to their present power, the increase in wages and the cost of living, showing that the toiler is better off to-day than during any previous time that unions and leagues, if judiciously handled, were all powerful instruments in aiding a better civilization.

Jay Gould's prayer was read, and was followed by a song by Mr. Leed, of the Painter's union.

Contractor Bennett was called for, and gave the men his views from his stand point. He believed in unions and in the nine hour system. He showed how the masterworkmen and the union could be of benefit to each other by observing each others rights in the building trades. He counselled moderation in the settlement of disputes, and to avoid strikes.

Mr. Marks spoke on a special matter which was of interest to the contractors in regard to work outside of the city being done on the ten hour schedule. A remedy was suggested to avoid difficulties.

Hamilton Hat made an earnest appeal to the non union men to identify themselves with unions, for unions to use moderation in their councils, to commit no unreasonable act, and to submit their difficulties to arbitration instead of strikes. He spoke of the committee on arbitration of the Federated Trades and believed it should be appealed to by the various unions composing that body. He painted the picture of what a workingman's home should be, and that it was possible with organization. Mr. Platt was loudly applauded.

Mr. Feller of the Builders' exchange, said that their association which the employers are organizing, was not to deny any right of labor, but for the purpose of establishing a schedule governing contractors and that workmen should not work by the day's work for others who are not contractors. He showed how both unions could harmonize to their mutual advantage that he had been a union man for many years and if properly managed unions were of benefit. He did not like the appeal to strikes that they should be avoided.

There were many other speakers who gave their views on the matter of the conditions of membership, who should be admitted and who should be rejected. It was the general sentiment that in the matter of standard as a workman the good of unionism required leniency on the part of minors. A non union gentleman spoke in an able manner to this point. An invitation was given and responded to for new members, when the meeting adjourned.

FROM MRS. EMMA MOLLOY.

A LETTER IN ANSWER TO A RECENT PUBLICATION CONCERNING HER.

BAKER CITY, March 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

A friend has called my attention to an editorial paragraph concerning me in your issue of the 15th, which contains in every particular, and I ask that you do me the justice to grant me space to make the following corrections:

First—I have had no interview with any Chicago reporter.

Second—The charge that I "have violated the decencies of public and private life for years past while posing as an evangelist," cannot be sustained. I have depositions from every place where I have ever lived, showing my character to be unimpeachable, and no charges have ever been made against me by anybody personally acquainted with me.

Third—I was not a "defendant in the recent murder trial in Springfield, Mo.," which statement can be verified by writing to Judge Bland, who tried the Cora Lee case, in which I was subpenaed as a witness. His postoffice address is Rolla, Mo. I would also refer you to Judge W. D. Hubbard, of Springfield, Mo., who was formerly one of the prosecutors in the case, and also to Hon. H. E. Howell, and Rathbun, Travers & Rathbun, attorneys in the case, for confirmation of my statements.

Fourth—I have never been accused of murder as your editorials would seem to indicate to the minds of your readers, and in the preliminary examination, when an effort was made to show that I was an "accessory after the fact" to a murder supposed to be committed when I was 300 miles away, no testimony was produced to establish the supposed fact.

Fifth—I have never had any trial before the courts in Springfield, Mo., or any other place. I have been constantly villified and unmercifully abused by the sensational newspapers of this country for over two years past, and with an injustice which is unprecedented they have refused to publish affidavits and depositions of responsible persons which would have corrected the slanders. Interviews with reporters whom I have never seen have put words in my mouth which I have never uttered, and this kind of warfare is supposed to represent the justice and chivalry of men in America toward a woman whose sole crime seems to be that she has advocated the principles of religion and temperance.

Sixth—"Silly and sentimental people" will not need the protection of THE OREGONIAN, nor is any outcry necessary in this case for the protection of society, because I am abundantly able to disprove to the satisfaction of all sensible, honest and fair minded people, every slander or discharge the newspapers have made against my character. There are, likewise, many persons in Oregon of the highest respectability, who have known me from childhood, and if references were needed I can produce them by the score. But no one can complain if my having incurred upon any community I have never written to, nor asked any church or people to employ me as an evangelist or temperance speaker, in all the seventeen years that I have been engaged in the work. I have gone only where I have been invited, and I have never labored in any place where I cannot to-day go back again.

After the indictments against me in Missouri had been "quashed" I asked Grace M. E. church to appoint a committee to investigate the charges which the scandalous tongues of my enemies had made against me. The presiding elder and pastor replied: "If the courts of Missouri have dragged the whole United States for two years with a fine net, and sustained no charge against your character, it would be very silly for us to attempt any trial. We have no charges against you."

Then enemies of that church and my pastor have been present on the farce of a trial through which from two days was dragged, and heard all the testimony which could in any wise have reflected upon my character, and they have even commended me to the love and fellowship of the Christian people with whom I may become associated in my new western home. I bring a letter to the church in Fort Townsend which asserts that I have been an acceptable member of Grace M. E. church in Springfield, and the Methodists of Oregon and Washington territory know that it is not the custom of the Methodist church to thus commend "lewd" and "immoral" persons.

If to be falsely accused and unjustly persecuted is a crime which debars one from citizenship in this western country the readers of THE OREGONIAN would like to be so informed, as would also yours respectfully,

EMMA MOLLOY.

THE QUESTION OF FORFEITURE.

A Decision Outlining the Policy of the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The committee on public lands to-day decided to report favorably the bill declaring forfeiture of that part of the land grant of the Southern Pacific railroad of California which is upon the line of road not completed by this contract time. This is regarded as an indication of the intention of the committee to adopt a policy of reporting bills working partial and not complete forfeiture of railroad land grants, except in cases where there was a total failure to build the road.

THIS WOULD NOT BE BAD.

MISSOULA, M. T., March 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

Your advocacy of Gresham for president is all right, but why not complete the ticket by adding the name of William Walter Phelps of New Jersey for vice president? Here is a ticket with which we could win and not half try.

B. B. BROOMELL, Salem, Or.

THE EAST SIDE.

Dilapidated Condition of the Fourth Street Bridge.

Necessity for the Improvement of Second Street—House Numbering—To Prevent Erroneous Assessments—Personal and General.

Fourth street bridge continues to sink at the point where the dump-cars are depositing gravel and earth, and that structure presents a more dilapidated condition than ever. That portion south of the railroad leans toward the north and many of the bents have no support at all, the foundation piling having been either broken off or twisted out of position. A force of men were at work yesterday putting in heavy timbers and raising the sinking portion.

Fifth street bridge stands all right and is used by foot passengers. The railroad company will not likely put any gravel where it will injure the Fifth street bridge until they have finished under and repaired or rebuilt the Fourth street bridge. The water main on the Fourth street bridge broke several times yesterday, but was repaired. An attempt will be made to take the water pipe from the bridge and extend it across the slough on trestles or carry it over on the Fifth street bridge.

TRAFFIC.

The ordinance passed the city council some time ago requires the railroad company to construct a good road to the ferry and depot, but does not state how wide the road shall be made. A cut is being made directly east into the bank midway between the ferry and the depot. It extends into the bank about 100 feet when a turn is made northward so as to connect with Holladay avenue in accordance with the requirements of the ordinance. The cut is twenty feet wide and the grade is not very heavy. A motion was made and carried to have the recorder notify the railroad company that the city would expect a full improvement to be made. This would require a sixty foot cut instead of twenty five. What will be done in the matter is not known, but it may be doubted whether the city can compel the railroad company to make a full improvement when the ordinance only requires a road to be built from the avenue to the depot and ferry, and says nothing about width. Besides it is likely the bank will be cut away as far back as the new road before the cut is completed.

SECOND STREET.

When the railroad company has completed the embankment being made through Sullivan's gulch some effort should be made to have the company deposit dirt on Second street, from the railroad to J street. It would not take very much earth to raise Second street three feet and widen it out so it would be a good driveway. A temporary track could be laid to J street, and then it would be a small matter for the dump cars to run out and put the dirt on Second. It is thought the railroad company would be willing to do this. Just now, however, Second street is the only way to reach the depot from Fort Portland by team without going out to Sixteenth street bridge. This state of affairs will continue until Fourth street bridge can be repaired and thrown open to the public, which seems very remote now. When this is done every effort should be made to have Second street improved in the way indicated.

ABSTRACT OF OWNERS.

With in the corporate limits of East Portland there are about 4000 taxpayers. Of that number sixteen have asked to have their assessments corrected or reduced. But the city council, acting under the advice of the attorney, has granted reduction only in four cases. But there has been some confusion in relation to assessing property to the legal owner. Transfers have been numerous, and as a consequence much property is not assessed to the legal owner. This is not the fault of the assessor. He is powerless to compel the assessor to secure the abstract and make an abstract of the owners of property in East Portland. In this way confusion may be avoided and property will be assessed to the legal owner. It is estimated that the cost of such an abstract would be about $500. Some such a scheme will be presented to the city council in the near future.

HOUSE NUMBERING.

The ordinance which passed the city council requiring and authorizing the houses in East Portland to be numbered set the time when the work is to be completed on the 1st of May. Loveridge & Halverson have secured the privilege of doing the work under the provisions of the ordinance. Their terms are 25 cents for each number, to be collected from the owner of the house on which the number is placed. The terms are certainly reasonable enough, and all can well afford to pay it. Loveridge & Halverson will doubtless begin work soon, as they have no small job to complete within the time specified.

EAST PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Report of the public schools of district No. 21 for the month ending March 16, 1888:

Name of School	Number enrolled	Number belonging	Average Daily attendance	Tardiness	Visits by Parents	Not Absent nor Tardy
Central school	515	467	405	6	43	240
North Central	270	153	134	1	16	8
Stephens school	218	217	196	0	0	130
Totals	1003	837	735	8	59	448
Number days taught	20					

W. A. WETZELL, Supt.

NOTES.

Repairs have been made in the Ustreet ferry incline.

Thomas M. Green, of Walla Walla, is in the city, at the Russell house.

A party was given in Shute's hall last night for the benefit of Mrs. Henry.

Some interesting reading may be expected in the *East Portland Vindicator* this afternoon.

George Collings has returned from San Francisco, where he has been for two years. He will remain here.

Alfred Wills left yesterday for Latourelle, on the Columbia river, where he will engage in the lumber business.

Otto Kleeman, the architect, who went to Seattle last Monday on a business trip, is expected back to-day.

Members of Company I will meet next Monday night. There seems to be some mistake about their disbandment.

Mr. Woodworth, father of C. B. Woodworth, manager of the Water street cannery, is in East Portland on a visit with his son.

The democratic mass meeting will be held to-morrow evening in the council chamber and not in Hall & Stott's hall, as was stated. Primaries will be held on Saturday.

In order to reach Holladay avenue teams are being going by way of Second street. They pass in front of the O. A. C. depot on the sidewalk. But the larger number go by way of Sixteenth street bridge.

Mrs. P. Laurent, who was missing from her home in Stephens addition several days, was discovered concealed in the cellar of her own residence Tuesday. She had been there several days without food. Yesterday she was taken across the river to be examined as to sanity. She has been in the asylum before and there is no doubt but that her mind is unsound.

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice East Portland March 21 1888:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Brunner Katie	Johnson Mrs M S
Brown Marietta	Johnson Miss H J
Collins Ettie M	Krebs Emma
Dean Mrs C A	McRae Matilda
Hamilton Lizzie May	Rogers Clara M
Henley Mrs Ellen	Shortill Helen
Harris Mrs J H	Tucker Mrs Alice

MEN'S LIST.

Black Albert	Dooley Jos J	Hunter N C
Brown Robt	Furniture Mfg	Quiby Price
Baker H I	Fifth st	Rivenburgh Andrew
Bile David R	Good Capt Jas	Sanders Wm
Bells James	Hawley James	Scott Charley D
Buchman Edwin	Ince H B	Swan J W
Beaty J	Jerred Geo	Sheahan Mary A
Cheney Chas E	Lewis James B	Tidon Geo A
Desart Wm	Morgan Frank	Vanburen Pete
Dodge S F	Newsome Wm E	Watkins B H
Donaldson Jno	Neiland T J	Wilmer Henry
Duncan John	Neels F	Zurfluh Karl

W. B. WELCH, P. M.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT.

United States vs. Noyes and O. R. & N. Co.; motion for new trial submitted without argument, and denied.

Dumbleton vs. Talkington; order that mandate of supreme court affirming the judgment of this court be entered of record, and judgment for plaintiff for costs on appeal.

Wm. H. Great vs. Packwood et al.; demurrer of defendant Grover to cross bill of H. M. Abel argued and submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

M. A. M. Ashley vs. Mark A. Miller; submitted to the jury.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

State vs. Pearl Page, on trial.

COUNTY.

Estate and guardianship of Elton F. Tooley, a minor; report of appraisers, W. E. Brainard, F. Morgan and L. B. Smith, filed.

SOCIETY SHOCKED.

Dr. Dix Preaches a Very Plain Sermon.

New York Special March 18.

On Saturday morning was printed an abstract and to-day appeared in full the remarkable Lenten sermon of Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity church, to an audience composed mostly of women prominent in society. The rector said he wanted Christian women to drive out debauchery in our social life. Girls among the higher classes, he said, are taught to cultivate the attractions of their bodies to lure men, to set shamefully attired at the opera, and to be fondled by the hands of careless men to go to suppers where champagne and liquors flow freely, and hear filthy gossip and unclean stories. Then when married they are so accustomed to flattery, etc., that the husband occupies a second place until he gets a divorce. He said that men in high society were admitted to houses where self respecting women ought never to receive.

Society is enraged over the sermon. Dr. Dix has for some time stirred up society in sermons but never attacked it like this before. Other church[es] have been stirred up also. Women who have said Dr. Dix put on too much color. More are now outspoken in adverse criticism, and express a disbelief in the doctor's argument against their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters.

The doctor said to day that he believed all he said was true. He had been told that Bunny's play, "La Tosca" was too filthy to be seen, yet society people flocked to see it. He added, "I think the condition of things terribly ill portending. I have two little children, and should like to see them grow up in society conducted upon principles which did fair to govern the society of this city by and by."

Many well known public men say that they think the doctor's remarks will tend to make things worse. Dr. W. A. Hammond said: "I fear that many young girls may have gained the first inkling of the existence of evil by listening to just such sermons." Mrs. Croly, "Jenny June," said, with vigor, that she was surprised at Dr. Dix. "Our girls," she said, "are pure minded and good. Their fathers and brothers will have something to say about his remarks." Other women flatly contradict the doctor, and say he has judged society by a few bad women, which he should not have done. The critic sum on the sermon is very general and vigorous.

PRESS LIFE.

May Pond, who has been responsible for the inflicting of more lecturers upon a patient public than any other man will now find out how it is himself. He is married.—Chicago Tribune.

A New York physicians says that the gallows is the most comfortable death. Every doctor should have one in his office and thereby save his patients much suffering.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The New York Sun has published a list of young men who were "Great." Should it ever publish a list of young men who think they are great it will paper manufacturers will have a boom.—Lincoln Journal.

Mrs. Hendricks (the landlady)—Is your s

THE SAILOR ABOY

...and Cognate Matters Discussed by a ...

...writer who signs "Fifteen Years ...
...ping Business" contributes the ...
Astorian of Wednesday last that ...
...storia is now but the outlet of the ...
...Portland, she has no merchants to ...
...ping, no tolls to gather at the ...
...ged messengers at Chinook ...
...gates, nothing but her fur ...
...ed by her great neighbor, to ...
...is well known that some years ...
...e of towage over the Columbia ...
...e (as they now are) high, an ...
...t was built by the public-spirited ...
...Portland, those directly interested ...
...g, and now no locally owned ...
...it was employed for some time ...
...e to its owners, I'll presume, ...
...ir correspondents, the ship owners ...
...e so seriously felt by her owners ...
...u to combine with the very ...
...d desired to break, and even then ...
...it's realizing some $50,000 ...
...two years, these conservative ...
...deeming this an adequate return ...
...capital employed, sold the ...
...pany, leaving the enemies ...
...the port, an organized ring ...
...n Francisco, in control. ...
...The river towage, which ...
...merce, is controlled by the ...
...ny, a corporation represented ...
...pliants in its directory. This ...
...storia's control and its seldom ...
...e representative press of such ...
...storia be blamed for either of ...
...rges"

The abuse of poor Jack, of whom ...
...y is justly made, can and should ...
...and remedied by the strong ...
...e law, both American and ...
...ough, clear enough and ...
...t any abuse or extortion from ...
...d the sworn officers, whose ...
...ese laws enforced, should not ...
...pon but act. Is it, or is it not, ...
...row every safe-guard around ...
...e law and common sense ...
...ack arrives here with seven ...
...e him from the ship, the captain ...
...e owners of the vessel, ...
...rt, and thus forfeit ...
...rofitable to the ship. And, ...
...e ship is about to sail ...
...d Jack, who has been ...
...leave his wages and ...
...s boarding house until his ...
...edit exhausted, is compelled ...
...ilor boarding master passes ...
...cover his advances, board ...
...e profit just in proportion ...
...ances of shipping for ...
...onsible for this" I say, ...
...rough his captain, often ...
...peer. The captain, and the ...
...his duty to protect the ...
...hip. The seamen of an ...
...p, when arriving at an ...
...scharged, but I know that ...
...ten taken by masters in ...
...ese people never complain ...
...ently and wages low. ...
...em, but with seamen ...
...e shoe pinches. In ...
...y that none of this ...
...e men do not desert; ...
...o properly reclaimed, ...
...hipped, the consul ...
...en have, themselves, ...
...e been advanced and ...
...rticles.

The people of Astoria, its ...
...ace, are in no way to ...
...with a very bad grace ...
...nglish consul, to make ...
...gainst a community ...
...om his own eye.

MODERN MIRAC...

...hat Four Prominent ...
Regarding Magnetic Cures—
Gained Thirty Pounds.

MR. EDITOR: I just arrived ...
...den, Lewis county, W. T. ...
...side and wish to add my ...
...any people cured by Dr. ...
...ear I have been laid up from ...
...severe pain in my face, called ...
...ous. I lost my appetite ...
...etch prostrated. I came ...
...st 90 pounds, and ...
...nearly all disappeared. ...
...ears old was treated for ...
...ured in ten minutes. ...

E. H.

Threw Away his Crutches.

For years I have been ...
...fact that my health was ...
...way. My liver and ...
...ne greatly, and for the ...
...never felt well. Last December ...
...ured in my knee, and the ...
...blood-poisoning, had my ...
...anced five times. Have been ...
...over two months, until ...
...Harris's electro-magnetic ...
Thanks to him and his ...
...thrown aside my crutches ...
...without them. Can be seen ...
...enth st., Portland. ...

CHAS. ...

Cured After Thirty Years.

MR. EDITOR: For thirty ...
...been ailing with a complication ...
...eculiar to my sex—liver, ...
...tion, rheumatism and ...
...ienced treatment five months ...
...gradually recovered myself ...
...until now I consider myself ...
...n cured me by the electro-magnetic ...
...f cure. Can be referred to ...
...region. Have lived on Sauvie's ...
...r., for past 45 years.

MRS MAR...

Catarrh Thirteen Years.

I had catarrh for thirteen ...
...ippy to say that the Dr. ...
...irely cured me. MRS S P ...
No 147 Water st.

Office Hours and Place of ...

The Doctors can be consulted ...
...t, cor. Main, Portland, from 10 ...
...gs, 7 to 8 Sundays, 10 to 12. All ...
...seases, loss of manhood, blood ...
...weakness or loss of desire of ...
...man or woman, and catarrh ...
...confidentially and success fully ...
...are sent free. Most cases ...
...treatment after a visit at the ...
The Doctors have a branch ...
...nal Hotel, Cherry street, ...
...where any in that vicinity can ...

MITCHELL & LE...

DEALERS IN ...

Buggies, Phaetons & ...

...ocant Light Road Wagons ...
...Harness a Specialty. ...
CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK ...
188 to 194 Front ...

Portland Reduction ...

CHARCOAL & ...

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED ...
...ber of Sawdust Charcoal ...
...specifications can be obtained ...
...06 PORTLAND REDUCTION ...

OREGON & CALIFORNIA ...

Notice of Stockholders' ...

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY ...
...that the annual meeting ...
...company will be held at the ...
...corner of Front and Morrison ...
...in the City of Portland, ...
...On TUESDAY, the 10th day ...
...at noon for the purpose of ...
...ensuing year, and such other ...
...come before the meeting. ...
GEO. H. ATKINSON, ...
Portland, Or March 13, 1888.

CLOSING OUT ...

I am selling off my entire stock ...
SADDLES and everything ...
Trunks, Machinery, Stove and ...
opportunity for a man to go ...
a good chance for the right ...
the same cheap. For further ...
health. For lumber, Pratt ...
corner Taylor. ...

CEDAR SHINGLES ...

Sawed C... ...
PAGE, Portland, Or ...
street. ...

NORTHWEST MATTERS.

...ly Reduction Works Should be Built at Baker City.

...ers Asserts against the Joint Lease—Notes ...
...d General Interest—Agricultural and ...
...Horticultural Notes.

OREGON.

...South of Dr. M. H. Beach, of Lakeview, is ...

...ost of the farms land on Ochoco has been ...
...ted and a good portion of the ground is ...

...y force of men are engaged on the Big Klamath ...
...ch ditch, putting it in good condition for summer ...

...A good many cattle are reported to have been ...
...recently purchased in Klamath county by cattle ...

...W. A. Wright has tendered his resignation as ...
...Postmaster, to take effect about the 1st of July, ...
...—Ashland Tidings.

...Jacksonville Sunday: The Jordan boys ...
...Jordan Valley post-master resigned yet. It was reported ...
...here that they were in Salem yesterday and that ...
...they could secure.

...Grant's Pass Courier: There seems to have been ...
...a rush of miners up in the Siskiyous, judging ...
...from the gold brick that comes down now and then ...
...by the early mornings.

...It is the opinion that the present trial of the ...
...Chadwick case will cost Jackson county $15,000. ...
...The case from the beginning ...
...has cost the people $35,000. It should ...
...certainly cost the people $100.

...A few days ago, says the McMinnville Reporter, ...
...Mr. Ben Brewster was hauling a load of ...
...wood to Billy Smith's, he was attacked by ...
...a dog, who jumped into his wagon, knocked ...
...him down and bit him on the head very ...
...severely. This is the outcome of a lawsuit.

...Astoria Budget: The boiler for the new ...
...Occident flour mill arrived on the State and it ...
...was taken to the dock from the steamer's deck, ...
...by a small army of men to get it safely ...
...ashore. The engine was manufactured in the East ...
...and has been here for several months. The size ...
...of the machinery would indicate that the Bear ...
...Valley mill will be a fairly pretty thing.

...Ashland Tidings Review: For some time past parties ...
...have been missing small articles, such ...
...as tinware, knives, chickens, etc., and suspicion ...
...pointed to Jim S. Reese, a worthless fellow who ...
...lives on the forest near the engine house. Who ...
...at last week his premises were searched ...
...and most of the missing articles found. Reese ...
...was given an invitation to leave in a hurry, and ...
...has packed out for other climates without much ...
...delay.

...On the first of this month we are to have here ...
...a district meeting of the association of South-...
...ern Oregon fruit-growers, says the Transcript. ...
...This will be the first meeting under the new ad-...
...ministration, the policy that is to actuate the ...
...society will develop. This meeting ought ...
...to be a notable one, characterized for large ...
...attendance and the promptness and ability with ...
...which it takes hold of the many questions that ...
...will come before it.

...Eugene Register: Newton, the Champoeg school ...
...teacher, is not the victim who jumped off the ...
...bridge Saturday afternoon, as that worthy went ...
...home that evening, says a Salem paper. ...
...The most probable theory now known is that ...
...the victim was a German who some time back ...
...left the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Shindler, ...
...in Polk county, declaring he would commit ...
...suicide. He was in Salem Saturday afternoon, ...
...called at the Capital National bank about 4 ...
...o'clock, at which time he has not been seen. ...
...The river has not been dragged yet.

...Klamath County Star: The following are the ...
...appointments appointed by the president ...
...of the county board of trade: Committee on ...
...roads, etc., R. McLean, O. A. Stearns and ...
...Hugh Barry, committee on highways, etc., ...
...J. Hiller, J. F. Ketchum and Chas. S. ...
...Wilson; committee on statistics; O. A. Stearns, ...
...Hiller and W. F. Arant; committee on ...
...finance, P. L. Cogswell, J. W. Hamaker and ...
...Chas. Wilson; committee on immigration, C. S. ...
...Wilson, A. L. Dorey and John Smart; committee ...
...on manufactures, J. L. Dorey, Jas. Tobin, W. C. Hale, J. N. ...
...Wilson, John F. Miller and F. A. Cogswell.

BAKER CITY.

...ING WORKS SHOULD BE BUILT AND OPERATED THERE.

From the Democrat.

...Since the opening up of that miners' ...
...known as the Pine creek country, and ...
...subsequent searching of untold millions in ...
...gold in the right and left of us, Baker City ...
...has looked loyally and earnestly for reduction ...
...works. Her first venture in quest of help was ...
...the Union Iron Works Portland, Oregon's first born ...
...and greatest, and the skeletonest parody upon ...
...that ever drew its nourishment from a ...
...mother's breast. We enumerated the advantages, ...
...and the profits that would accrue from hand-...
...ling our ores, and nursing the hope that one ...
...day some of the slight yet to be left in her ...
...Portland was nudged in the ribs and ...
...told that "there was money in it." Just ...
...what Portland said in reply, or did in effect, is ...
...known here, but we want it to go ...
...on record that it is going to take a much ...
...bigger dose than the one Portland gave us, ...
...to down the hopes ...
...of Eastern Oregon.

...There is a day coming in which Baker City ...
...will record a financial transaction with some ...
...Portland capitalist who sees in its undevel-...
...oped resources of ore what Portland could never ...
...boast to own, a promising field for invest-...
...ment. Thousands of dollars have been expend-...
...ed in the purchase of naked lots where the in-...
...vestor is hoarding sure his judgment, and ...
...patiently awaits beyond a well founded ...
...hope his future. And, speaking of ...
...patience, it might be well to mention ...
...that the majority of such sales are unac-...
...companied with delay, this paper has an ...
...instance in mind where negotiations now pending ...
...for the consideration is such that hasty ac-...
...tion on the purchaser's part is inadmissible. ...
...The addition of 1000 souls to our population ...
...in the past two years has broadened the ...
...field and lengthened the lines of ...
...trade by which Baker City was once wont to ...
...supply and demand. Gifted ...
...with an unfailing supply of various ...
...minerals admirably adapted to the wants of the ...
...age, we are nearing the point ...
...where the manufacturer to erect ...
...his wheels of home industry hum-...
...ming, where soon came fortune will greet ...
...with smiles.

...Reduction works for this sec-...
...tion of the country are a fruitful array of conjecture, ...
...and have been in our hands the solid facts ...
...of a legitimate business ...
...We have the mines and their ...
...ores have been subjected to the ...
...most experience which has cost us ...
...a fortune which would have discouraged ...
...many other people on the globe. When ...
...the stage coach was side-tracked to ...
...and the dummy arrears, and as the ...
...iron horse breathed upon the damps ...
...of this city it grew more and more out ...
...of breath, its groanings more and more out ...
...of tune, and its lagging footsteps we shall become ...
...used to. It is fair logic, Denver, Omaha and ...
...Kansas City have had the trouble of ...
...building works, their capacity doubled, losses ...
...and cost the production, this state of ...
...affairs will not much longer. It is too good ...
...a field for the defense, supposing ...
...Eastern Oregon are the plain ...
...Baker City will have reduction ...
...works, or the signs will be so ...
...plain that we can more contentedly ...
...pass idle our time.

COMMON POINTS.

...ACTION IN THE PROTEST AGAINST THE ...
...RENEWAL OF THE JOINT LEASE.

...Astorian, March 21st.

...We have no quarrel with THE OREGONIAN, but ...
...we do with this community any quarrel ...
...which the continued misrepresentations ...
...of THE OREGONIAN, editorially and ...
...regarding Astoria, are naturally an-...
...tagonistic. Its advertisements at times seem to ...
...us to be full of smiles as to invite and ...
...encourage the reverse of ...
...them. Anything like a display of ...
...feeling, always recognized, and in ...
...this connection the most important to ...
...the commercial interests of the ...
...community—it is believed that an ...
...amicable settlement and soberness on the part ...
...of the joint lessees would be more productive ...
...of good.

...The latest scheme to place ...
...Astoria on an equal footing ...
...with Portland, in the matter of freight ...
...rates, is one which, if carried into ...
...execution, no less than ...
...astonishing, surprises that should ...
...have been thought upon by Astorians. Astoria should be put ...
...on the same footing as Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. The ...
...people of Astoria are put on ...
...an equal footing with the commercial ...
...centers mentioned, and San Fran-...
...cisco, and the consequence ...
...is that the commercial ...
...balance of trade is turned, that the ...
...month of the Columbia and the Sound be ...
...placed on precisely the same footing.

As THE OREGONIAN well expresses it in its issue of last Sunday:

> Any transportation agreement which proposes to put Portland and the Puget sound ports on an equal footing is partial and unfair, because it would destroy our advantage in level grades from the interior without compensation for our disadvantage between port and open sea. If it were proposed to put the Sound ports and Astoria on even terms, then there would be less reason to complain.

There are three points of view, the shipper, the carrier, the producer. Portland views it from the shipper's standpoint, the railroad and transportation companies, of course, from the standpoint of the carrier. In its many years' discussion of this question the *Astorian* has steadily looked at it from what it believed to be the broadest of these three points of view—the producer. As things are at present, and as they have been, we believe that the shipper's interests have been to make Portland his headquarters. It seems to be the policy of the Northern Pacific to get all possible toll by carrying the grain an unnecessary distance over an impracticable route, and until the rights of the producer and his interests are given the front rank, to which their prominence entitles them the present state of affairs may obtain. That the grain will ultimately be shipped to and loaded at Astoria in conformity with natural grade and commercial demands seems evident when two things are taken into consideration—the growing area of grain land and the political and commercial power acquired by the producers. These two factors must eventually, in connection with geographical reasons, send the grain down an open river to the sea.

SALEM NOTES.

A special correspondent under date of 21, sends the following:

Mr. Fred Mascher, a well known citizen of Silverton, is dangerously ill with liver trouble.

Mrs. Rena Van Slyck, of Baker City, daughter of Elder R. M. Messick, is visiting her parents at 128 Mill street.

Mrs. Newell, representing Salem Presbyterians in the recent Women's missionary meetings in Portland, has returned home

St. John will open the campaign for the prohibitionists at Roseburg, Douglas county convention, April 10. Walter T. Mills, of Ohio, at Albany, March 27, 7 P. M.

The Salem W. C. T. U commenced the week of prayer in their hall last Sunday afternoon. Rev. H. A. Newell of the Presbyterian church, conducted the services. Most of the pastors and a large number of temperance workers were present. It will be continued daily till next Sunday, inclusive from 2 to till 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Four prisoners are to be discharged from the penitentiary within the next two weeks, says a Walla Walla paper.

During the week St. Peter's hospital has received four patients and discharged three, leaving eighteen now, says an Olympia paper.

Willis's hotel at Wynooche was burned to the ground a few days ago, and nothing whatever was saved from the ruins. It was insured for $1500.

The road over the mountains to Ellensburg is said by freighters to be practically impassable, and no prospect of its being any better before June 1, says the Big Bend *Empire*.

The sixth annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Eastern Washington, will be held at Spokane Falls April 26, 27 and 28, with mass meetings Sunday 29.

Spokane Falls Chronicle: The black measles, that came so near settling the Indian problem so far as Chief Moses and his band were concerned, have about disappeared, and the Indians are again allowed to visit the post.

Walla Walla paper: The mother of the condemned murderer Timmerman, who is to be hanged at Goldendale April 6, is going to Olympia to plead for the life of the wretch who so basely murdered his friend while traveling with him.

Mrs. Annie M. Palmer, national W. C. T. U. evangelist, will hold a series of meetings at Spokane Falls, beginning March 18. Mrs. Palmer is a woman of much talent and experience, and has had marked success. She will also attend the Eastern territorial convention.

Walla Walla *Union*: The six test cases selected by the land officers here, and which involve all points in dispute relative to the indemnity lands of the Northern Pacific grant, will be tried before the register and receiver of the land office of this place some time in April.

Monday morning Constable Griffin learned that a woman had been found near the water tank with her throat cut, says a Spokane paper. Repairing to the place designated, he found Mrs. Cramer at her home with a gash four inches in length on her throat, a wound inflicted by herself with a dull knife. The neighbors informed the officer that the woman was demented and that for one week previous she had had neither food nor fuel in the house except what the neighbors provided. Mr. Griffin secured a hack and took the unfortunate woman to the Sacred Heart hospital, where she is now under the kind care of the sisters. It appears that her husband is a worthless brute and that the woman will be a county charge until such time as she can provide for herself.

WOLVERINE CAPTURED.

Frank Williams, who has been stopping at Siler's saw mill, on Corral creek, during the winter, came into town last Tuesday, bringing with him a live wolverine, says the Ketchum *Keystone*. It is a large specimen, and apparently very savage. Quite a number of these animals have been taken alive lately. A fine one was brought to bay a few days ago at Galena, and three or four days ago another one was taken into camp by Doc Pitts, on Warm Springs creek. This would have made quite an addition to the family, but alas for the poor animal, "misfortunes never come singly," and the chain by which he was held a prisoner caused his death by strangulation. The mishap is to be regretted, as a family of the animals with many aliases would no doubt be quite an acquisition to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

IDAHO.

Shoshone Journal: Large quantities of new ties are being distributed along the Short Line to replace the old and worn out ones.

Nearly one-half of the pupils of the public schools are kept at home, owing to the existence of two cases of scarlatina in town, says the Hailey paper.

Capt. F. Settle died at Rocky Bar, Alturas county, Saturday, March 17th, of paralysis. He was struck down suddenly and died without a struggle, passing away peacefully in a moment of time, as it were.

Weiser Leader: It is said that most all the black-tailed rabbits in this section of country froze to death during the cold weather of the past winter. If one pair of the pests are left in the county there will be enough of them by next fall to stock the Pacific Northwest and as far east as Omaha.

Hailey Times: Sam Houston, a prospector, has been brought from Salmon's Ferry by Jack Campbell and lodged in the county jail in default of $1000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. Houston was arrested some time ago on charges of assault and battery and resisting an officer, and placed under bonds, which he gave. A day or two ago he met Constable Dial, who had arrested him, and assaulted him with a deadly weapon. Hence his rearrest on that charge.

ANOTHER "WILD MAN."

For some time past a wild man has inhabited a cave below the Great Shoshone falls, says the Shoshone *Journal*, but what his name is or where from is unknown. He evidently subsists on fish, and at night he is said to roam on the silent and rugged cliffs with a hatchet in hand. One of his vagaries is that he has discovered a mermaid in the mists of the falls. Mr. A. S. Senter came up from the falls Tuesday, where his family are remaining at present, and gave later information of this eccentric and evidently insane man, and on Friday Constable Joe White went to bring him before the probate judge for examination.

ACCIDENTS.

Tuesday afternoon at Astoria a young man, aged 20, was seriously injured by a planer he was operating at the West Shore mill. The third and fourth fingers of the left hand were entirely cut off, the first and second fingers partially severed, and the thumb and wrist badly cut.

Dayton, W. T. Chronicle: Wednesday afternoon R. J. Bosqui was painting the ceiling of the Columbia National bank, when a board upon which he was standing slipped, throwing him to the floor. He fell upon his back, striking his right arm upon a brace, dislocating the elbow and sustaining other painful injuries.

Saturday, says a Walla Walla paper, a surgeon was called to Weston to attend Smith Ferguson, who had suffered a compound fracture of his right leg. The accident occurred by the falling of a shed on him and both bones were broken below the knee, the ends forcing themselves through the skin. The doctor reports that he is getting along well.

Saturday night after the lecture at the Central school, says a Dayton, W. T., paper, John Triplett, forgetting he was on the second floor, walked out on the upper porch and falling over the railing to the ground below was considerably shaken up. He received a severe cut over the right eye, a bruised hip, and several lesser bruises and sprains.

East Oregonian: John Shone in attempting to get out of a wagon about a mile below town Tuesday morning, slipped and fell to the ground, sustaining injuries which disabled him from walking. His leg is not broken, but badly sprained.

Monday morning, when the fireman at Wilson Bros' mill went to his work, he found Alexander Thorn, the nightwatchman at the mill, lying in a helpless condition, the result of injuries received by a fall, says the Aberdeen, W. T., Herald. Help was called and the unfortunate man was placed upon an improvised bed in the mill. He was conscious and apparently not dangerously hurt, although suffering some pain in his right side. Soon after being found he began sinking, and about 7 o'clock he died. It appears from the statement made by himself that about 10 o'clock on Sunday night he set down his lantern, and attempted to go through the mill without a light, when he fell through an opening in the floor to the ground below, a distance of about fourteen feet. He was unable to get up and he lay where he had fallen until found by the fireman as above recited. He had been in the employ of Wilson Bros. only two days at the time of his death. He was about 68 years of age and an ex-Union soldier, having served in the First Michigan cavalry during the war of the rebellion. He was receiving a pension from the government for injuries received in the service. He had no relations in this part of the country.

CHICKEN RAISING.

AN OHIO MAN ASKS SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT CHICKENS.

Writing from Oberlin, Ohio, Henry A. Tucker says: Having been reading your valuable paper I notice a discussion on poultry raising in Oregon. I don't see why there is not more poultry raised in your state. I am told by a man from Oregon that poultry does not do well, but get sick and die in Oregon. I would like to hear from some Oregon poultry raiser on the subject. I am quite interested in raising poultry and fruit. If I thought I could make a success of it I should like to come to your beautiful state. I would like to know what valley is best adapted to all kinds of fruit. By publishing this letter and answering it you may interest many other Eastern readers of THE OREGONIAN.

Fortunately for all concerned Mr. W. H. Gowdy of Hubbard, Marion county, on the very same day, sent a communication that fully answers all that relates to raising chickens. As for the best valley to grow fruit, Mr. Tucker cannot well go amiss in Western Oregon. He can soon become educated concerning fruit growing if he once reaches Oregon.

SUCCESS AT POULTRY RAISING.

Mr. Gowdy writes as follows: As there has been a good deal said on the egg question, I will tell you what we did last year towards supplying the demand. In the year 1887 we commenced with about 125 hens. Towards spring I sold 24, leaving 100. From these we sold last year 725 dozen eggs, that brought us $174. We sold 188 chickens for $33, and at the end of the year had on hand 160 chickens. We ate eggs freely, probably 100 dozen were used by the family. We also sold 19 young geese that brought us $10 60. This made a total of receipts amounting to $217 60. We fed 100 bushels of grain, of which one-third was oats. This feed was worth $80. The balance left as profit for the poultry is $157 60, which paid well for the labor of taking care of them.

We only aim to raise chickens enough each year to have young hens to keep up the stock, and sell the old ones. Our chickens are a cross of the Black Spanish and the Brown and White Leghorn. The cross makes as hardy chickens and as good layers as the original stock. To make it profitable to raise chickens requires great care. They need to be fed regularly in a clean place. The henhouse should be kept clean and be well ventilated. In the winter time there should be sliding shutters to the windows to keep out the cold wind.

There should be some boxes partly filled with dirt and dry ashes, with a small quantity of air-slacked lime mixed in with it. These are for the chickens, or hens, to wallow in and take their dirt bath. This dirt will aid in keeping them clear of lice. The Dutchman's plan of keeping "three sets of leetle sticks for the chickens to sleep on" is a good one that we have practiced for years. To keep the extra sticks under water when not in use, and change often, works the best results.

There are difficulties in the way of keeping a large number of chickens together in any country. One is that the place becomes foul with their droppings, and consequently they are not healthy. Another difficulty is the want of sufficient roosting accommodations, but the most prolific source of trouble is the want of insect food. This can be partly remedied by feeding meat to them, but not entirely. It requires great care to feed them meat properly, for if they get too much it will cause them diarrhea. We have found good results from placing within their reach plenty of gravel and charcoal. The latter prevents cholera. We consider that stimulants, such as cayenne pepper, etc., are injurious in the end, though it may temporarily cause them to lay a few more eggs, it shortens the lives of your hens.

THE SPRING OUTLOOK.

Wheat fields that escaped frost this winter show a thick growth and are as green as emerald. It is not easy for fields to wear a more beautiful appearance than those of the Willamette do at this time. Where fields were resown they have sent up a young growth that promises a good harvest. It is possible that spring-sown grain will yield as well as, or better than the average of fall sown. Since the general failure of spring-sown wheat, some years ago, because heavy rust followed a warm shower in July, the farmers of Western Oregon have sown less wheat in the spring than formerly.

Orchards are slowly yielding to the influences of sun and soil and buds are swelling, ready to burst when a few really warm days shall compel them. March has been on good behavior, with no serious storms, and so far a very light rainfall. No cold rains have occurred and but few frosts. Even the equinoctial seems to have forgotten to be punctual. If the country escapes thus easily it will be a wonder. Some years ago the clerk of the weather seemed to mix matters. March was like April, and every day of April was howling March. This region has been much favored this spring and if the month to come proves propitious there will be nothing to ask for as far as farmers are concerned. The prospect is now good for a large yield of fruit, orchards will hardly bloom now before April comes in.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS.

HOW MINING DEVELOPMENT AIDS AGRICULTURE.

Ellensburgh, W. T., is located just east of the Cascade range, and is becoming a place of importance. The country that surrounds it is particularly favored, according to Mr. Hamilton, editor of the *Capital*, formerly of Portland, who was recently there. He says the farmers of that vicinity are all prospering and satisfied. They find a market for all they produce, either at Ellensburg or at markets on Puget sound, for which points they have direct communication. There are a number of flouring mills at that place that create a home demand for wheat and all their other products are easily converted into money. Certainly that is a prosperous community, as good times for farmers means prosperity for all. That country is rapidly settling up, and will reap many advantages from its vicinity to Puget sound markets. Besides these, however, its agriculture is favored because of the vicinity of important mines of coal as well as precious metals. When the region east of the Cascade range realizes something of its coming prosperity there will be many valuable mining districts opened, and the farmers of the inland empire will feed many thousands of delvers and workers in mining districts. A glance at the columns of THE OREGONIAN, for the last three months, will show that mining districts are opening and being developed throughout the upper country, that every agricultural district is surrounded with undeveloped, or only partially developed mining ground, that must in time prove a source of great wealth and employ many thousands of workers.

Farmers around Ellensburg are already reaping some of the benefits of such mining development, and in time the farmers of the whole interior region must do so. They will be required to raise everything in the way of grain, meats, fruits, vegetables, work animals, and dairy stock. The world furnishes no more reliable or generous demand for the staples of living than come from prosperous mining districts. The development of mining interests will bear an important part in the future prosperity of the Pacific Northwest.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

Encouraging reports come from the St. Regis district, on the east side of the Bitter Root mountains, or what is the continuation of the South Fork system of lodes across this divide into Montana, says the Spokane *Chronicle*. It is quite probable that this will be an exciting year in that locality. A new and rich strike is reported on Spring creek, near the Missoula river. John Connerlih, of Murray, Idaho, has had a force of men working for three years putting in a bedrock flume on Deer creek. He has worked under many disadvantages on account of the isolation of the place and the fact that all lumber had to be whip-sawed. Now that he is about to have his efforts crowned with success, many are pouring into that section prospecting for placer and quartz. Many Spokaneites are interested there.

A MORTGAGE CASE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Monday, March 19, 1888.

William H. Gest v. William H. Packwood, T. J. Carter, L. F. Grover, William S. Ladd and W. J. Leatherwood. No 405. Suit for an account and conveyance.

(1) BONA FIDE PURCHASER. One who takes a mere conveyance of another's interest in real property or a quit claim thereto, is not a purchaser for a valuable consideration within the rule in equity, which protects such a purchaser against a prior conveyance or right of which he had no notice, for by the very terms of his conveyance he has notice that he is purchasing nothing more than the interest or right his vendor then had in the land.

(2.) IDEM, ANTECEDENT DEBT. A purchase of real property or the assignment of a mortgage thereon for an antecedent debt does not make the vendee or assignee a purchaser for a valuable consideration, so as to entitle him to protection against a prior conveyance of or right in or to such property.

DEADY, J.

On November 2, 1878, William H. Gest, a citizen of Illinois, brought this suit against William R. Packwood, T. J. Carter, L. F. Grover, William S. Ladd and W. J. Leatherwood, to have a certain mortage on the Eldorado ditch, in Baker county, Oregon, owned by Grover, and two judgments against T. J Carter in favor of Ladd and Leatherwood, respectively, declared of no effect so far as the plaintiff and said ditch are concerned, and to compel said Packwood and Carter to convey the latter to the plaintiff and account for the rents and profits thereof since May 1874.

It appears from the bill that on February 15, 1873, the defendants, P. and C., purchased the ditch at a sale on execution to enforce several judgments theretofore obtained by Packwood and C. M. Carter, the latter having assigned the same to T. J Carter, against the Malheur and Burnt River Consolidated Ditch and Mining Company, the then owner of said ditch. On May 23, 1873, P. and C. assigned the sheriff's certificates of such sale, to Arthur T. Rice, the latter agreeing to give his notes therefor to the amount of $20,700, payable part to Packwood and partly to Carter at various dates, the last one falling due on March 1, 1875, which notes were to be endorsed by Clarke, Layton & Co., and in the event of their non-payment, Rice was to reconvey the ditch to P. and C., as security for such payment.

The notes were made, endorsed and delivered, and Rice went into the possession of the ditch and so continued until May 4, 1874, during which time he operated the same and expended thereon in permanent improvements the sum of $15,000, and paid a large portion of said notes by July, 1873, no redemption having been made, P. and C. secretly obtained the sheriff's deed to the ditch for the purpose, as it is alleged, of executing the mortage now held by the defendant, Grover, to C. M. Carter, in fraud of the rights of Rice.

On May 4, 1874, Rice and Clarke, Layton & Co., and P. and C. made what is called an agreement of lease, reciting therein the agreement of May, 1873, and that all the notes given on the purchase of the ditch were not paid, whereby Rice leased the ditch and certain other mining property which he had acquired in the meantime to P. and C. for one year, and from year to year thereafter, until certain indebtedness, including the unpaid notes of May, 1873, were paid according to certain specified priorities, out of the net proceeds of the sales of water and the working and sales of mining claims, which proceeds were to be paid by P. and C., monthly, as rent for the property, to J. W. Virtue, as trustee, who was to apply the same on said indebtedness, in pursuance of which lease Rice surrendered the possession of the property to P. and C., but without knowledge of a mortgage to C. M. Carter, which had been executed by T. J. Carter in the meantime, and upon the agreement that when said indebtedness was paid the possession of the property should be returned to him, and P. and C. would execute to him a formal conveyance of the ditch.

On January 4, 1874, T. J. Carter executed a mortgage to C. M. Carter of his interest in one-half of said ditch, to secure the payment of his note to C. M. Carter of $30,000 of even date therewith, payable in one year, with interest at 1 per cent. a month, which note and mortgage, the bill charges, were given without any consideration and with intent to defraud Rice; that C. M. Carter had both actual and constructive knowledge of the agreement and sale of May, 1873, and that the mortgage was assigned to Grover in April, 1875, without consideration and with the like intent and knowledge.

The bill, under appropriate allegations therefor, prays for an accounting from P. & C., and a conveyance by them to the plaintiff, as the successor in interest of Rice, and Clarke, Layton & Co., in the ditch.

The answer of P. and C. shows that none of the debts secured by the agreement of May 4, 1874 were paid, except some that were paid by Clarke, Layton & Co., and that no proceeds were realized from the ditch or paid to the trustee.

The case rested here until May 7, 1877, when on the application of the plaintiff a receiver of the property was appointed and took possession of the same. On October 14, the defendant Grover, had leave to answer the bill, and on October 21, he filed a plea thereto, to the effect, that he was a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice of the plaintiff's right.

The plea states in substance that on and prior to January 8, 1874, P. and C., pretended to be the owners in common of said ditch, and were or pretended to be in the actual possession thereof, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, that on January 8, 1874, C. M. Carter, believing that C. and P. were so seized and possessed of the premises, received from T. J. Carter a conveyance of all his "estate, right title and interest, possession and claim whatsoever," in and to said ditch, to be void on the payment of T. J. Carter's note to C. M. Carter of even date therewith, for $30,000, payable in one year with interest at 1 per centum a month until paid, but otherwise to be and remain in full force, as a mortgage; that the defendant doth believe and aver that said sum of $30,000 was then due C. M. Carter from T. J. Carter, for moneys paid and advanced, "at and before" that time by the former to and for the latter that said mortgage was duly recorded in Baker county, that on April 17, 1876, in consideration of certain legal services rendered C. M. Carter by the defendant, between 1861 and 1876, and certain moneys thereto fore paid and advanced by the latter to and for the former, C. M. Carter assigned his interest in said mortgage to the defendant in payment of said indebtedness, which services and moneys amounted to more than $6700 in value, but said sum was stated in said assignment as the consideration therefor, because the mortgage was not in fact worth any more, but less than said sum, that on February 8, 1876, the defendant commenced a suit in the circuit court for Baker county, to enforce the lien of said mortgage, wherein, on May 19, 1876, a decree was given against T. J. Carter for the amount of the note and interest, which decree was thereby declared a first lien on the premises from the date thereof, and that no payment has ever been made thereon that the defendant is informed and believes and so states, that at the date of said mortgage C. M. Carter had no knowledge of any "contractual relation" between P. and C. and Rice and Clarke, Layton & Co., concerning the ditch by reason of which any equities affecting said property existed in favor of Rice and Clarke, Layton & Co., and avers that C. M. Carter took said mortgage bona fide for a valuable consideration and without notice of the equities asserted by the plaintiff herein that at the time of the assignment to the defendant he had no notice whatever of any "relations" between said parties "relating" to said ditch, whereby any equities affecting the same existed in favor of Rice and Clarke, Layton & Co., and "insists" that he is a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice of the equities claimed herein by the plaintiff.

In the allegations by way of answer in support of the plea, the statements in the plea concerning the good faith of the defendant and the assignor and their want of notice of the plaintiff's equities, and the consideration in support of the mortgage and the assignment there of, are repeated.

The plea also contains denials on information and belief: (1) That on April 1, 1876, the agreement of May 23, 1873, had been or was recorded as alleged in the bill, or that the defendant had any notice of such record or the existence of such agreement prior to such assignment. (2) That on January 8, 1874, or at any time after May 23, 1873, or at all, Rice and Clarke, Layton & Co., or either of them, were in the actual possession of said ditch, and if they were, it was only through P. and C., who had the actual possession as their agents, of which agency, neither the defendant nor C. M. Carter had any notice until after the execution and assignment of said mortgage, and (3) All manner of unlawful combination charged and implied against the defendant and C. M. Carter, in the bill.

The case was argued and submitted on the sufficiency of the plea.

The origin or nature of the right or title of any of these parties to this water, ditch and mining ground is not stated or mentioned in the bill or plea. In the absence of anything to the contrary, it may be assumed that the water was appropriated and conducted by means of the ditch between the terminal thereof, in accordance with the custom of the district, the law of the state (2 Or. Laws, chap. 80, Mines) and §§ 2339 and 2340 of the Revised Statutes.

By § 3883 (§ 1 of the act of 1870) and § 3884 (§ 1 of the act of 1864) of said laws, ditches for mining purposes are declared real property and "the laws relative to the sale and transfer of real estate" are made applicable thereto. Whether this includes the registration of deeds or conveyances of such ditches may be a question, but as the effect or operation thereof depends to some extent on registration, probably it does.

But even then, neither the opinion of 1873 nor that of 1874, although relating "to the sale or purchase" of real property, was entitled to record, not having been acknowledged or proved as provided by statute. 2 Or. Laws, chap. 21 and § 3055.

But an unrecorded deed or contract of sale is good against a subsequent purchaser with actual notice thereof, no matter how obtained. Moore v. Thomas, 1 Or., 201; Musgrove v. Bronser, 5 Id., 313, Baker v. Woodward, 12 Id., 3.

A plea that the defendant is a bona fide purchaser, without notice for a valuable consideration, must directly deny the fact of notice and of every circumstance from which it may be inferred. Murray v. Ballou, 1 John Ch., 575. It should deny notice in the fullest and clearest manner, whether the same is charged or not. 2 Pom. Eq., § 785.

Here notice or knowledge of the alleged equities is denied, but not of the facts out of which it is claimed they arise. For instance, it is denied that the contract of sale of 1873 was duly recorded, which is an implied admission that it actually was recorded. The possession of Rice and Clarke, Layton & Co., as alleged in the bill on January 8, 1874, was enough to put C. M.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888.

PORTLAND IS NOT ALARMED.

Because Portland has spoken plainly concerning her interests in the joint lease of the O. R. & N. property and has said without reserve that it threatens to injure her business, there are those who jump to the conclusion that the very existence of the city as a commercial point is in jeopardy and dependent upon the caprice of a few railroad managers in Wall street. We find even that THE OREGONIAN is quoted by a careless and evidently an eager critic as authority for the statement that Portland's "fate" rests upon the determination of the lease matter.

Those who imagine that Portland's "existence" or her position as the chief commercial point in the Northwest is in danger, or that her people are filled with alarm—or that that her "fate" hangs in the balance—have a very inadequate notion of her resources. They do not know, evidently, that that part of the Columbia basin north of the Snake river, which the lease scheme would cut off, is only one of the many fields with which Portland has close connecting relations. The whole of Eastern Oregon, with part of Southern Idaho, the several counties of Washington territory south of the Snake river, the great lower Columbia river region and, greatest of all, Western Oregon and the Willamette valley—these make up a territory vast, varied and rich enough to build and support a city many times greater than Portland. If the North Snake river trade should be lost, Portland would feel it, of course. It is a thing worth fighting for, but Portland's "fate" does not depend upon the outcome.

Portland will win, of course, since she cannot help but win. If the lease is not given up or modified to meet the just objections made to it, the authority of the law will be invoked against it. And if by delay, or from any cause, this power should be nullified, then the legislature will be called upon. And if (we are now speaking of barest possibilities) this should fail, we have in the Columbia river the means of competition with the railroad combination. In any event the river ought to be improved, and if the joint lease scheme should by any mischance prevail, it will be improved in short order. When we have the means, with the aid of a small expenditure, of carrying grain down the Columbia river, at a profit, for less money then the actual cost of hauling it across the Cascade mountains, we are not likely to sit idle and see our business taken from us.

If there is any "storm" at Portland, such as a Tacoma paper speaks about, we have yet to see signs of it. It is true that we have no "boom" in real estate, and for the very good reason that nobody wants to sell. If any doubter wants to test the "tone" of real values in Portland let him try to buy a desirable corner lot in any part of the city. It takes two kinds of people to make a "boom," buyers and sellers, and we have none of the latter. Confidence in the city is not illustrated alone in the firmness of real estate. Business of every kind is growing and the business area is expanding. Street car lines are spreading in all directions, and general building is active. Enterprise is moving in many lines. The iron works, already employing some hundreds of men, will soon be in operation on a large scale. The dry dock is being completed. The railroad bridge goes on rapidly and will soon be completed. Rope works are just now going into operation. The paper mills have just started up. Additional room for grain storage is being made. In fact, there is activity and steady progress in all the departments of enterprise that illustrate confidence in the city, present and future.

THE THIRD PARTY DENOUNCED BY RELIGIOUS JOURNALS.

It is interesting to notice that the prohibition party in Oregon are determined to put a third party ticket in the field in the coming election, whose only effect of course is to play into the hands of the democratic or distinctively free whisky party. The prohibition party never fails to invite illicit intercourse with the worst political elements in the country East and West, in order to give the republican party a "black eye;" the only party that has ever given the anti-whisky party the slightest political aid and comfort by its legislation. The only states in the Union that have ever given prohibition a fair trial are strongly republican, and yet the prohibition party never seems to be so absolutely happy as when they think they have made the republican party miserable by helping the democracy to victory.

There will be an end of this situation some day. The republican party is growing very tired of trying to satisfy the prohibitionists by framing the most stringent anti-whisky legislation that it is possible to enforce, and there are signs at the East of a disposition on the part of certain religious journals of prohibition sympathies to refuse to follow the advanced prohibitionists to the extremity of political folly. The N. Y. *Independent*, a paper which went over in 1884 to the third party, and has always had strong leanings toward prohibition, in a recent issue said that "the New Jersey legislature deserves to be especially thanked for the prompt passage of the local option high license bill over the veto of the governor. New Jersey is a conservative state, and this measure represents a great advance. In 1885 the republican state convention took the first step, politically, in the adoption of a plank, of which the bill just passed is a fair and direct response. That plank was drawn by the anti-saloon republican state committee, and the convention having adopted it, the republican party in New Jersey was placed upon anti-saloon ground. The republican party having fairly redeemed its pledge, is entitled to the fullest confidence and support. The vote in the assembly was 31 to 29, all of the majority being republicans, and two and in the senate it was 12 to 6, a like number being republicans. Thus the republican party has answered to the popular demand. It has shown itself to be worthy of confidence and support, and it will have both so long as it is true to the excellent record it is making."

The New York *Evangelist* rejoices this with approval and adds: "We congratulate our neighbors in New Jersey on the passage by their legislature of the high license and local option bill, and we congratulate them still more, that when it was vetoed by the governor, the legislature promptly passed it over the veto, and that thus it is now the law of the state. This is a great victory, which ought to do much, and will do much, if the law is enforced with vigor and resolution, to diminish intemperance in New Jersey."

The New York *Observer*, another solid religious journal, says: "We rejoice at this action of the legislature of New Jersey, because we believe that it marks a definite and encouraging advance in the temperance sentiment of the state."

These are the views of religious journals who wish the eventual triumph of prohibition, but who deem that a third party is now not only useless but absolutely harmful to the cause of temperance.

Ignatius Donnelly is going to England. One of Donnelly's points in his absurd impeachment of Shakespeare's claim to be considered the author of the plays which pass under his name is his assumption that Shakespeare was illiterate. There is perfect historical proof that Shakespeare came of good stock on both sides; that his parents were in easy circumstances during his boyhood; that there was an excellent grammar school, to which they were certain to have sent their son when he reached the age, about 6, at which boys were usually sent there. The course of study pursued at this and similar schools at this time is well known and is thus defined by *Blackwood's Magazine*:

> It was very much the same as that of the Edinburgh High school in the days of your youth, and brought a boy up, by the time he reached the age of 12, to the reading of such writers as Ovid and Cicero in Latin, and the new testament and some of the orators and tragedians in Greek. To send their children to the school was within the means of all but the poorest, which John Shakspeare and Mary Arden were not; and all that is known of them justifies the conclusion that they would not have allowed their son to want any advantage common to boys of this class. Desperate, indeed, are the straits to which the Baconian theorists are driven, when, without a particle of evidence, they deny these advantages to Shakspeare.

VIOLENT CONTRASTS IN CLIMATE.

Portland is in about the same latitude as Montreal. New York City is nearly four hundred miles south of Montreal, but last week New York was visited by a snow storm so violent as to completely paralyze the commercial, civic and social life of that great city for two days. The Stock and Produce exchanges did no business; the banks were nominally open, but had no customers; the theaters were closed; the courts adjourned in consequence of the unexpected "act of God;" the women were house bound; the mail, telegraph, railroad and telephone service was completely demoralized; the ferries stopped running; East river was crossed on the ice from New York to Brooklyn by over 2000 people, an event that has not taken place but once before since 1861. Communication between New York and the out side world was practically suspended. No trains came into New York over any road for twenty-four hours, and no less than thirty trains were stalled on the Central & Hudson alone; the snow ploughs were of no avail and the trains had to be dug out by hand.

Altogether hundreds of trains were blocked within a few miles of the city. Milk men, news dealers, coal peddlers were few and those who kept their feet reaped a harvest in big prices. Newspapers sold for thrice their regular price. The price of coal rose from 13 cents to 18 cents a pail in a few hours and even at this price only the regular customers of the grocers were supplied, and snow shovellers easily commanded $1 50 a day for service that seldom commands more than 90 cents.

When it is remembered that no place on this continent is better prepared with surplus labor and all the mechanical appliances necessary to encounter and successfully resist a great storm, the violence of this Eastern blizzard that successfully paralyzed all the various, vast, incessant, crowding activities of this great city's life can be better imagined than described. This storm extended to Philadelphia and Washington, and was a most costly calamity. The direct and indirect losses of New York City are estimated at $7,000,000 and the loss to the state at nearly $20,000,000. And yet this terrific storm that swept the Atlantic sea board from Portland, Maine, to Washington, D. C., did its worst work in the latitude of New York City, nearly four hundred miles south of the latitude of Portland, Oregon.

Now, what was the situation of Portland, Oregon, when the metropolis of the nation was fairly swamped by a storm? Why, the sun was shining brightly, and under its beams spring was marching with the elastic step of the winged Mercury; to find snow in sight we had to turn our eyes to the lofty peaks of Hood, St. Helens and Adams, for snow is gone from the foothills and the plain. The wild flowers are no longer in a trance; the "wake robin" is waked from its winter's sleep and its white blossoms are full blown on the southern exposure of our hillsides and valleys; the ruddy buds of the wild currant are bursting into scarlet glory; the air is bland and the woods are full of the balmy breath of sweet-scented, swift-stepping Spring, who, as she marches, stoops to gather and deck her bosom with the "violets dim that come before the swallow dares and woo the winds of March with tears."

That was the situation of Portland when New York was helplessly snow bound. Surely, when we read of blizzards in Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, in which school children perish on the way from school, when we read of the Atlantic coast as far south as Washington blocked in business and fairly buried in snow; when we read of summer cyclones and tornadoes that, in the Middle West and Southwest, uproot trees, upset houses, unhorse men, whirl them into the air, until they literally ride the blast; when we read all this, does it not become us to grow thankful that our climatic lines are fallen in more pleasant places, in a land where we have a cloudless clime and a starry sky from May until December, where the winter is but sunshine battling with "a Scotch mist," and the spectators are able to view the fight from December to March clad in the light armor of a spring overcoat and gum shoes, and are seldom driven to take refuge in the bomb proof of a big umbrella against the light rattling shot of rain that falls from the water tower of heaven.

The Pacific coast is not Paradise, but its climate, year round, is "Araby the blest," compared with that of Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa or the Atlantic seaboard. An immigrant can come to the Pacific coast confident that, while he may work hard without growing rapidly rich, he will never be obliged to imitate the would-be settler in Colorado, who, in times of deprivation and struggle, wrote his history on a board and set it up on a trail as a warning to others coming after him: "Toughed it out here two years. Result: Stock on hand, five towheads and seven puller dogs; 250 feet down to water, 50 miles to wood and grass. Hell all around. God bless our home." Let Oregon then take courage and thank God for her climate, even if she finds it not always easy "to keep her powder dry" in the winter season, for since January there have been no ice floes in the Willamette or Columbia, and steam navigation on both these rivers has, for two months past, been as free of obstruction and as pleasant to the traveller as it is in New York harbor the first week in May.

A JUST JUDGE.

Judge Gresham's decision in the Burlington-Wabash case decided that the responsible manager and operator of a railroad company "is bound to afford to all railroad companies whose lines connect with his equal facilities for the exchange of traffic. It is his duty to receive from and deliver to other connecting roads both loaded and empty cars. He can not discriminate against one road by maintaining a policy of non-intercourse with it." "For the present it is sufficient to say that the court will protect the property of the Wabash company in its custody. The employees of the receiver cannot be compelled to remain in his service against their will, but neither they nor others will be permitted to interfere with or disturb the receiver or his subordinates in the possession or direction of the property in his custody. Lawless interference with the receiver and his employes in the discharge of their duty will not be tolerated."

These are the words of a just judge at a time when public opinion is about to crystallize about somebody to carry the republican standard in the impending national election. Judge Gresham knows that he has already attracted the favorable attention of a powerful section of the party in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and New England. As a distinguished soldier, crippled for life by his wounds, he has a warm place in the hearts of the veterans of the Union army; as an able administrator of the postoffice he stands high in the estimation of the business community; as a sound lawyer and fearless judge he is respected by his profession and trusted by the people. And yet at a time when, if he chose to bid for the votes of the Knights of Labor and the Locomotive Brotherhood he could easily have coquetted with both parties to the railroad strike, Judge Gresham renders promptly a decision that while absolutely just is not calculated to increase his popularity with the great labor organizations of the country.

Of course we do not expect to find venality on the bench, but we do not always find moral courage. There are not a few judges who, while they would shun a bribe, are not entirely fearless, nor above shirking responsibility whose discharge makes them unpopular with powerful labor organizations just when a great national political campaign is about to open. Of course in theory no judge should be swayed by private ambition, but in practice the bench, like the pulpit, is sometimes weaker than its highest moral honor and wisdom. How many of us appreciate what a precious boon to a state is a just, upright and able judge who is at once a man of purity, humanity, impartiality and capacity. He has the whole harmony of society in his hands; if he were seriously distrusted anarchy would soon succeed to the authority of law, peace and order.

A thoroughly bad man, of course, no matter how vigorous his intellect, would not be fit for a judge, and more than that many thoroughly good and intelligent men are not fit for judges, so exceptional are the gifts of power of analysis, comparison and discrimination through which judges are obliged to sift and weigh evidence. How rare a man, how precious a citizen is one who has Judge Gresham's fine sense of right that goes to the truth and justice of a cause with the swiftness and directness of a line of light. The safety, content, security, the civic and social serenity of a state are more dependent upon the sound quality of her judiciary than upon any other influence of civil education we can name. When the great lawyer and statesman John A. Andrew died T. W. Parsons wrote of him:

> "Ermine or blazonry he knew them not,
> But this he knew—a soul without a spot,
> Judgment untarnished and a conscience clean."

Judge Gresham acts on the bench as if he would rather earn this epitaph than be nominated for president of the United States, because as Clay said, "It is better to be right than president."

THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

The expression used by the emperor of Germany in his message to the German reichstag and the Prussian landtag, "We, Frederick, by the grace of God, emperor of Germany and king of Prussia," has a queer sound in American ears, since our rulers secure and hold their places, not by any claim of the divine right of kings, but through the will of the whole people. Frederick evidently holds his father's hereditary views, and is an absolutist in theory and in practice so far as he dare be under the constitution of the empire of Germany and the kingdom of Prussia. The imperial legislative power is vested in the reichstag, which consists of 397 members, elected for three years by popular vote, and the federal council, or bundesrath, which is composed of sixty-two members, appointed by the states. The former is the popular body, while the latter is described as practically a grand imperial cabinet. The imperial constitution recognizes the king of Prussia as the head of the empire, with the title of emperor and the hereditary right of succession. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, appoints ambassadors, declares war, makes peace, concludes treaties. The consent of the federal council is essential to a declaration of war, except when German territory is invaded or attacked. The consent of that body and the approval of the reichstag are necessary to the validity of an international treaty.

The emperor may convoke, prorogue or dissolve the council. He may convoke or prorogue the reichstag, but not for more than thirty days without its consent. With the consent of the council he may dissolve the reichstag. In case of a dissolution new elections must be held within sixty days, and the new reichstag meet within ninety. To become a law, a bill must be passed by a majority vote in each legislative branch, be approved by the emperor and countersigned by the chancellor. In case of certain measures relating to imperial taxes, the army or the navy, unanimity in the federal council is practically essential.

The chancellor of the empire is appointed and may be removed by the emperor. Besides having executive administrative powers, he is president of the federal council and has the casting vote in case of a tie. He is also entitled to speak in the reichstag.

A Washington special of the 16th inst. states that a Mormon plan has been discovered in connection with the movement to secure the admission of new territories as states. It is claimed that the Mormons have given up hope of securing the admission of Utah, and that they have already established new colonies in New Mexico and have made arrangements for making many extensive settlements there in expectation of ultimately securing the political control of the territory, and that now the Mormon influence will be exerted in favor of the admission of New Mexico as a state. The purpose is of course claimed to be to secure statehood for New Mexico and then to control the state in Mormon interests and to make New Mexico the refuge of the polygamists who acknowledge their inability to resist or resist the operations of the stringent anti-polygamy acts already upon the statute books and the even more stringent laws which will certainly follow if the present shall not seem sufficient to accomplish the object sought. This furnishes a new argument against the proposition to bring New Mexico into the Union, but quite independent of it the territory is not fit for statehood. It is inhabited largely by Mexican and Indian "greasers," ignorant and wholly unfit for the responsibilities of self-government.

The proposition before congress to place Fremont on the retired list of the regular army as a major-general ought not to prevail. Fremont, shortly after the Mexican war, was courtmartialed and dismissed from the army for insubordination and disobedience of orders. During the war he was a public calamity. He denied Gen. Lyon's earnest appeal for 5000 reinforcements in August, 1861, before the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, on the cowardly plea that he feared a rising of the Confederate sympathizers in St. Louis. Lyon fought a splendid drawn battle with forces inferior to the enemy, and lost his valuable life leading his men to the charge. Transferred to Virginia, in 1862 Fremont was whipped by Jackson at Cross Keys and at Port Republic. He was then relieved from his command, and remained in retirement from the field until June 4, 1864, when he resigned. He was a conspicuous member of the political cabal that in 1864 made a vain effort to defeat Lincoln's renomination. This is the record of his military service. What has he done since the war to entitle him to military honors and emoluments at the hands of congress to-day? Fremont has all his life been a vain, arrogant, quarrelsome charlatan, both as a soldier and a civilian. In war or in peace he has been a noisy peacock; a fraud and a failure in business.

According to the late Prof. Baird a fish has no maturity, and there is nothing to prevent it from living indefinitely and growing continually. He cites in proof a pike living in Russia, whose age dates back to the fifteenth century. In the Royal aquarium at St. Petersburg there are fish that have been there 110 years. We can see but one objection to a man living as long as a fish: it would give fresh force and point to the current denunciation of a public man who has lived too long when people describe him as "nothing but a blanked old sucker."

In a letter printed in the *Astorian* of Wednesday Mr. J. C. Trullinger makes the following offer: "I will make myself responsible to Portland grain and flour merchants if they will give me all the flour and grain to transport between Portland and Astoria at 40 cents per ton for the next six years, and be done with so much wind about the bad sailor boarding masters and so much talk about overcharges of towage and pilotage and the bars on the Willamette and Columbia rivers to be dug out each and every year."

Strother M. Stockslager, who has been appointed commissioner of the general land office, vice Sparks, resigned, is a native of Indiana, where he was born in 1842. He served in the war as captain of the Thirteenth Indiana cavalry; was an assessor of internal revenue under President Johnson, is a lawyer and for a time was editor of the Corydon (Ind.) *Democrat*. He served a term in the Indiana senate, and was a member of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses.

Railroad men in California estimate that up to January 1, 40,000 California excursion tickets were sold in 1887, representing $4,000,000 profit to the trans-continental roads alone. This does not include the first-class and second-class, or emigrant, single-trip tickets that have largely sold, which are estimated as increasing the number of tickets to 100,000 for the year.

All the pensions of Germany are $10,000,000, though some years after the surrender of Lee she had an expensive and destructive war. England's pension list amounts to $6,000,000; Austria's to $7,000,000. In 1887 this government paid for pensions the enormous sum of $75,029,102.

The six citizens of Portland who left on Saturday for New York to confer with the managers of the O. R. & N. concerning the proposed joint lease passed Tuesday night and will reach New York to-day.

AN ABSURD PROPOSITION.

Concerning the wagon road grants in Oregon, the president talks in a heroic tone of matters which, evidently, he knows nothing about, repeating his blunder in the Guilford Miller case and again putting himself in a very foolish position. The president has submitted a bill which, it is intimated, declares the grants forfeited, a thing clearly unconstitutional and void, as dispossessing persons of property without due process of law. The rights are now "vested"; if by fraud, still the holders are entitled to be heard—to "have their day in court."

A senate committee has already refused to recommend for passage such a bill as the president proposes. The attorney-general always has power and it is his duty to institute suits to restore to the government forfeited lands or to defeat any fraud against the government, and Mr. Dolph already has a bill before congress "instructing" and "compelling" the bringing of suits in these cases. This is all that congress has authority to do, and if the president were a man of common intelligence in such matters, he would know that his forfeiture bill is an absurdity. It is possible that he does know it, but is banking on the ignorance of the public in a sensational effort for political effect. The people of the West, who have reason to study and know the land laws, will not be caught by this sort of bait. Whatever the frauds may have been by which the grants were originally acquired, title was transferred in regular form and the present holders claim to hold by *bona fide* purchase. It is their theory that the courts cannot decree forfeiture of rights acquired honestly for value, and without notice of fraud. This, of course, must go to the courts for decision; and Mr. Cleveland's bill, if it should become a law, could have no effect whatever. If the president were sincere in this matter, if his object was to promote a speedy and just settlement rather than to appear before the country in heroic pose, he would have directed his attorney-general to bring suit in the Oregon cases. This would have been practical, but it would not have gained "applause from the back seats," and this is what Mr. Cleveland wants.

Out of 85,000 engineers in the country, of whom 15,000 are "extras," the Brotherhood has 30,000 members. There are in the country besides the engineers in service from 20,000 to 40,000 men who know the trade, as did the late Thomas J. Potter, who rose from a locomotive engineer to be general manager of the Union Pacific, where he received $30,000 a year and $10,000 bonus. With less than one-half the engineers in service in their ranks, and barely one-third of all the engineers in the country in their membership, the strike of the C., B. & Q. engineers was sure to fail.

John Lee Logan, of New York city, appointed associate justice of Idaho by President Cleveland, is a native of Virginia and served in the Confederate cavalry during the whole civil war. He is the son-in-law of ex-Congressman J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia.

The board of trade of Spokane Falls turned the postoffice trouble to good, practical account. A better advertisement for the town than the letter sent to the postmaster-general could not have been found. There are compensations in all things.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, one of the most noted temperance workers in the country, declares that the third party movement is full of peril to the cause of temperance.

BORN.

In Portland, March 21, the wife of F. T. Jacobs, a daughter.

DIED.

In New York city, March 21, Capt. E. P. Vining, aged 58 years, formerly of the Pacific Mail steamship.

MEETING NOTICES.

A 16-month Chapter of Rose Croix No. 1, A. & A. S. R., special meeting this evening at 7:30, to confer the Order of Mystic banquet on Thursday next. Full attendance is required. By order

PHILIPS, MALCOLM, M.W.

Special Order No. 25.—The members of Company C, 1st Regiment, O. N. G., are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory of said company, in the city of Portland, on Monday evening, March 26, 1888, at 8 o'clock. By order of COLONEL BEE.

F. W. MOORE, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant.

Free Kindergarten Association.—The fourth annual meeting of the Portland Free Kindergarten Association will be held Tuesday, April 17, at 8 P. M., in the Council chamber. Board of managers are to be elected for the term of three years. As the whole association has the privilege of voting, a large attendance is expected and desired. By order of the President.

ROSE H. HOYT, Sec.

BERGER & WAIBEL, Sign Painters, 105 First, bet. Washington and Alder up stairs

H. R. CHERRY & BRO., Leading Printers, LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

Grand spring opening of the Mikado Millinery and Dress-Making Parlors, No. 151½ Morrison street, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. All are cordially invited to call and examine.

WEBFOOT PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS, 209 MORRISON ST.

FOR SALE.

A FINE RESIDENCE IN ONE OF THE most desirable parts of the city, lot 100x100 feet, fronting south and east. Inquire of

PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL,
Real Estate Agents, 23 Stark st.

$875 FARM FOR SALE.

FARM OF 75 ACRES, VERY RICH SOIL; 1½ miles from Gladstone to the south; particularly adapted for fruit; will produce abundantly hay, grain and potatoes; 32 acres cleared, 25 under fence, house, barn, outbuildings and orchard. Farm cannot be sold, as owner is about to remove from the state; no trade; no mortgage. This is a rare bargain, as improvements are worth the asking price.

CLAYTON & OLIVER, 23 Stark st.

PROPOSALS

—FOR—

PILE DRIVING.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Dry Dock, Albina, up to the 25th day of March, 1888, for the following work: For Spruce Pile Driving for a distance of 250 feet at the mouth of the Dry Dock. Call on A. Cameron, engineer in charge, for particulars.

A. CAMERON,
Superintendent of Dry Dock, Albina.
22d4

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

RESTAURANT FURNITURE.

I will sell at the Front Street Oak street, between Front and First streets.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 22, at 10 A.M.,

10 Dining Chairs, 2 Dining Tables, large lot Crockery and Glassware, 1 large Hewing Stove, 1 Heating Stove, Cutlery, Counters, Office Desk, etc.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, March 22,
Farewell Performance of

OLIVETTE

FRIDAY,

CHILD OF THE REGIMENT!

MATINEE : : : : : : MIKADO

Saturday and Sunday Evenings, last Performances of the

JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY!

PINAFORE!

Secure seats at Ellis' Pharmacy.

Bellows' Panorama!

THE GREAT BATTLE PAINTING.

Admission 50c; Children 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street, between Ash and Pine.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 362 E st. 22d2

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison street.

WANTED—TEN WOOD CHOPPERS. APPLY Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF A sick woman day time only. 81 Market st. 1t

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in an American family. 268 Second st. 22d2

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WAITER GIRL for R. R. Hotel; wages $25. Call at W. C. T. U. 1t

DR. E. A. JONES, 58½ MORRISON, BET FRONT and First. Diseases of women a specialty. 1 to 6

WANTED—TWO CHILDREN TO BOARD. Address Mrs. M. M. Rands, Bellwood, Or. 22d2w

WANTED—WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO DO general housework; small family; wages $20 per month. Apply at 158 Washington st.

GIRL WANTED AT 61 SEVENTH STREET; general housework; small family; wages $20 per month. 22d2

WANTED—A FARMER TO WORK ON A small farm adjoining the city. Apply at 8 Washington street.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FORK FOR rather heavy express wagon. Address A. N., care Oregonian. 22d2

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 99 EIGHTEENTH ST. bet E and F. Inquire at the Vienna, cor Second and Washington sts.

WANTED—TO RENT A HOUSE WITH NINE or ten rooms; modern improvement. Address Lock Box 76, Portland. 22d2

FOR SALE—ONE YOKE OF FIRST-CLASS work oxen; also one span of light horses. Address C. W. S., care Oregonian.

FALSE ALARM—ALL IS WELL AT Isaac's. The Oregonian Restaurant. A chicken dinner 50 cents.

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HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS NEAR POSTOFFICE to rent; furniture for sale; first-class repair. Address H. L., care Oregonian.

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NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE PORTLAND Business College, 2nd and Yamhill sts. Students admitted at any time.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN a small family; a good chance to the country. Apply at 23 Ninth street, between Oak and Pine.

$4000—ONE OF THE BEST 8-ROOM HOUSES on Johnson Third street; a rare bargain. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 23 Stark st.

1-4 BLOCK WITH 8-ROOM HOUSE, BARN AND Alaska sts—$2,650. SAWYER & WOODWARD, 21m2w 40 First, bet. Ankeny and E. P. Portland.

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THE REVERE HOUSE, CORNER THIRD AND Stark streets; best class of rooms; all newly and elegantly furnished rooms; single rooms or suites.

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11 ACRES AND FRACTION THREE MILES northeast from Sipes' store on the Powell's Valley road, offered for a few days at $1,000. H. R. CURRY.

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WOODWARD & WOODWARD have REMOVED their law offices to the Ash Block, Third street, between Stark and Washington sts. Room 2 and 3, third floor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW AND ELEGANT Parlor Organ, with 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 knee swells, 1 grand organ, 1 octave coupler, 1 vox humana, 1 vox celeste, 1 dulciana, 1 diapason, 1 principal, 1 flute, 1 bourdon, 1 dolce, 1 viola, 1 cello, 1 clarionet, 1 bassoon, 1 piccolo, 1 harp, 1 tremolo, 1 sub-bass, 1 octave coupler, 1 grand organ, 1 forte, 1 swell

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The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888.
IS SAN FRANCISCO "The Oregonian" can be found at Smith's, 24 Third street, and at the corner of Kearny and Market.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, March 21, 6:00 P. M.

Name of Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Max. Ther.	Min. Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
Portland	30.12	46	56	36	Calm	0	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	30.16	52	66	36	NW	10	.00	Clear
Lewiston	30.12	52	64	34	NW	8	.00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 67.5. Minimum temperature, 34.5.

Dairy Bull cannot Dairy cannot Dairy cannot
Wind Force Dairy or Cattle may Dairy may be Dairy may be
Name of Station. Mean Velocity. Direction. Total precipitation. Mean temperature. Mean temperature. Mean temperature

A RULE OF LIFE.

To do, each day, its work, however small;
To see, each day, that something has been done;
To rear, each day, life's solemn fane more tall,
Still near and nearer to the blessed sun—
This is to live well; the task, begun,
Never to be relinquished, though beset
By faint-heart fears and sorrows many a one;
This is to live that life may claim no debt
Unpaid, when summons the Great Arbiter
To the dread audit of the last account.
When Death shall close the balance, and refer
Life's books to Him who claims a full amount.
One day's work little on the whole may touch,
Yet many a little added maketh much.
—*Frank Waters.*

ZYLPHY'S CHOICE.

BY WILLIAM PERRY BROWN, AUTHOR OF "DARTHULY," "ARIZONY," ETC.

[Written for The Oregonian.]

"Silence in thish yer court!" shouted Bud Samples, the constable, who stood with a lean "pieded" hound at his side and two small pups in his arms, while the crowd pushed forward to view the objects which had set two of the leading citizens of the Ooltewah settlement so fiercely by the ears.

Squire Slower had extemporized his own blacksmith shop as a court room, and it was now well crowded with curious and interested spectators. This dignitary, it must be owned, knew more about the working of iron than of Blackstone. He could shoe a kicking horse without winking, yet he inwardly quailed before the "revised statutes" of the state whose authority he upheld. But he was a man of many resources, and instead of muddling his brains over legal quiddities he could hardly comprehend, he used his own mother wit instead. Setting the volume of statutes before him as a dumb bulwark against unofficial curiosity, he would frown over it upon plaintiff and defendant, delivering decisions that were, on the whole, more satisfactory to his neighbors than the ruling of the supreme court would have been.

"Squar' Slower we kin sorter onnerstan'," said a local wiseacre. "But them thar courts way off yondair are too much like God a'mighty's jedgments on the weeked o' the yearth—we kin read on 'em er hyur on 'em, yit ye kin niver see w'at they've done 'er how they does it."

"Now, gentlemen," said the squire, rubbing his spectacles and opening the statutes, "air the evijence all in?"

Stark Rabun and Jake Feaster, respectively plaintiff and defendant, here looked at each other, while the squire, after a pause, continued:

"Bekase, ef hit aint, now air the time ter interjuce it 'er forever atter hol' yer peace."

"Yer honor," said Stark, a huge double jointed mountaineer, who spat out an immense quid as he came forward, "while you were a egzam'nin' the witnesses me and Jake we stepped out, 'nd we 'uns hev fixed up a plan of our own ter settle thish yer case, 'nd we 'ud like ter take it outer court."

"Air that so, Jake?" said Squire Slower, frowning heavily.

"Thas jest erbout the way of it," replied Jake, who was as heavy, though less tall, than his adversary, and as square and thick shouldered as a mountain ox. "We'uns fin's ez thish yer lawin' ez mighty roun' erbout 'nd contrairaise somehow. So we pintedly 'low'd, ef you wus willin', ter step outside 'nd settle it fist and skull—the bes' man ter take the dorg 'nd pups."

"That thar 'll do, gentlemen," quoth his honor firmly. "Ef ther's enny fightin' done hyur, these yer statoots 'll take a hand in it, likewise the consterbul, 'nd mebbe the jail. No, sir! Ef fightin' wuz yer game ye sh'u'd a kep entirely outer court. Does ye reckin me, 'nd Bud Samples, 'nd these yer witnesses ez hev all swore p'int blank ergin each yuther, bain' ter be considered? whur's our fees a-comin' from? They'll come outer you, er them thar dorgs, or the state of North Ca'liny 'll know the reason why. No, gentlemen; straiten yerse'ves out, 'nd we 'uns 'll hev a jedgment fust. Then, some yuther day—after the costs air secoor'd—ef you two wan's ter take a lootle frien'ly turn when the court haint eronn'—why I dunno whose a-goin' ter hinder ye."

"But squar'," said Stark and Jake simultaneously.

"Silence!" roared the squire.

"Silence in thish yer court," echoed the constable.

"Thish yer's a jubus case, gentlemen," continued his honor, after appearing to study the statutes carefully "Hit air a master jubus case. Stark's witnesses hyur hev all swore that the dogs air hisn; Jake's frien's hev likewise depposed that the animals air skally hisn, and fer all I knows yo're all on ye good men and true. What then, gentlemen? That don' guv the law ter either one on ye, ef this court knows itself—do it now?" Wal, then, what next? I 'spose you'd all say hit'll hev ter be a fight or a foot race. But I tells ye I hain' be'n a justice six years fer nuthin', 'nd these yer statoots hain' hyur fer nuthin', nuther. Thish yer case goes inter ekity—ekity, gentlemen. 'Nd ef ekity don't do wh'ts right by bof on ye, hit won' be my fault, 'nd yo' kin jest go 'nd bodashusly settle it yore oun way—ez I said—when the costs air secoor'd 'nd me 'nd Bud ain't eroun'."

Some murmuring ensued, which was, as before, peremptorily stopped by the constable, when the squire resumed:

"Now you—bod on ye—claims thish yer dog 'ad pups, 'nd fer all I kin see one ye hev bout ez much right ez tother—no less 'nd no more. Wal then, what nex? What do ekity say fer 'erse'f 'nd fer you? Ekity, ez I take it, means ter do the fair thing by both sides, 'thout hurting nary one morn 'n 'tother—gittin' as close to the troof as she kin,' and dividing the costs. Thurefore, gentlemen, hit air the sentence of this court thet Stark Rabun takes the dog, bein' ez he hunts the most; and let Jake Feaster hev the pups—mebbe Jake kin make good cow dogs outer em, ez he hev a sight o' cattle on Buzzard mountun. But, remember, gentlemen, the costs hev gotter come outer bof on ye. That's ekity's way o' doin' bizniess ez shore ez my name is Slover."

As the squire leaned back, feeling that he had sagaciously solved a knotty point, Jake openly demurred, saying:

"Why, them thar pups hain' be'n weaned. They can't leave thur mammy for a month yet."

"I can't hope that, Jake," returned his honor severely "What did you fotch 'em inter law so airly for? Does you egspect the court ter wean 'em? You bof on ye knowd thi-n ver, 'nd you mout as well hev waited. But when you onct git ter lawin', you've got ter take what the law guvs ye, 'nd I reely consider ez I've done fa'rly all roun'. That's my decision, gentlemen, 'nd Bud'll see ye erbout the costs. Court's adjourned, gentlemen."

Then Squire Slover descended from his seat upon the forge and stalked majestically over to his own house opposite, saluting the most prominent citizens as he passed. Dissatisfaction was openly expressed after his departure, and Bud Samples, going about to secure the costs, got so little encouragement that he said at last

"Wal, folkses, if you won't secoor 'em, I shall hev to take charge of the dorgs 'twill thur paid—that's all."

"You sin teke 'em, Bud, and go ter the devil with 'em, fur all I kvurs on," said Stark contemptuously. "I'm sick er such lawin' ez this yer—I am."

"You feed 'em good too, Bud Samples," shouted Jake, not less disgusted than his opponent. "I'm a goin' ter git 'em yit, 'nd if they goes hongry while the law bav got a holt on 'em; you'll batter settle longer me afterwu'ds."

And Mr. Feaster slapped his huge hands together ominously as he walked aside in obedience to a signal from Stark, while the lingering spectators gaped around in expectation of a fight.

"Now Jake," said the other when they were out of hearing, "wenns hev be'n at outs fer sometime, 'nd hits shorely gotter be settled one way or tother soon."

"Wal, ye nee'nter spec' me ter deny that, ez I kin see, Stark."

"You knows, Charley, that when we uns traded hosses you throw'd in the dorg ter boot 'rd——"

"Hol' on thar Stark—thar want nary pup then, wuz they? Wal, you nuver com'd after the dorg, 'nd when the pups come I hed 'em all ter feed and look after. That raythur put ernuther face on the hull thing; but——"

"Thur's no use in runnin' over it all ergin, Jake. I'm a goin' ter hev them dorgs er take a whippin' 'nd that's more'n you kin put on me, Jake. Bit thar's ernuther thing that prehaps is at bottom of all the truth a twixt us. Why, da'tter Zylphy sez ez yore boy Dempse hev be'n a hangin' eroun' 'er long enuff. That thar hev gotter stop too, Zylphy she lows ez she hates the very groun' he walks on."

"Mebbe Dempse ain't sech a fool ez ye think he is," sneered Jake. "Ye ne'enter think, kase he's jest amoosin' bisse'f a little, he wan's ter marry every gal he takes on over, 'specially sech a one ez yore Zylphy. Ef I reely thort my Dempse natally wanted her fer a wife, I'd w'ar the hide offn 'im—thas w'at I do."

"Bark ye, Jake Feaster," cried Stark, bristling up anew, "that air 'll do. I wont erlow sech ez you ter meddle long er my dogs, bit when hit comes ter my da'tter—you'll fight I reckin?"

"Set yore time 'nd place," replied Jake with alacrity. "I'd fight ye hyur, only—thurd be more lawin' atop on it—'nd I'm sick of law."

The two then laid their heads together grimly and consulted.

"I'm a-goin' ter mill in the mornin'," said Stark, "'nd I'll be on the island fernenst the meetin' house, whur the road cuts the bend of the river. I'll be thar by 'n hour by sun in the mornin'. How'll that suit ye?"

"Hit'll suit me well enuff ter guv ye a good lickin' right then 'nd thar," exclaimed Jake. "Shake hands on it."

The two ceremoniously shook hands, and their knuckles cracked under the uncordial stress of mutual pressure, while they eyed each other solemnly and parted without another word. The crowd, seeing their chance for further delectation ended for the time being, slowly departed, and the constable—somewhat disgusted—led the dogs homeward.

"I w'udn' er minded all thish yer truble ez I've hed," he soliloquized, "ef thur wuz enny money in it, er ef they'd only 've fit a leetle. Bit seems like they hain' ter goin' ter be nuther, 'nd hyer I is, a cooterin' eroun', with the bag ter hol' 'nd no thanks from nary soul, 'nd every one yelse a cussin'."

The next day was Saturday. Shortly after sunrise a young man appeared on the bank of Ooltewah river, and sat down on the edge of a flat boat that was used when the river was too high for fording. Two hundred yards below him was a small island—partially timbered—that was approachable only from the opposite side of the river. Densely wooded mountains closed in the view on all sides; there was no house visible except the low cabin over the stream.

The young fellow appeared restless and rising presently he walked to and fro, looking up the road now and then, as though expecking some one. After a while a young woman came hurriedly out of the woods and stood irresolutely. He at once met her, passed his arm around her waist and kissed her vigorously. She faintly resisted, but he led her forward, talking eagerly the while.

"I tell ye, Zylphy, we air hevin' of a time, shore! Bit hit won't las' much longer now, thass one good thing. How in the nation did ye give them the slip?"

"O! I har'ly know, Dempse. I'm that skeered right now ez I c'u'd jump at a shadder. Pap, he went off to mill afore daylight, 'nd I got off somehow. He'll be erlong back soon. S'posen he ketches us hyur—'nd the preacher a comin', too?"

She shuddered, and the tears seemed ready to fall, but he cheered her up.

"Don' ye worry, Zylphy. We uns 'll git behint these yer chinkapin brake, 'nd ef he comes he mebbe won't see us. My pap, he left out airly, too, tho' whur he've gone is more'n I kin tell. That thar lawin' scrape over ter Squar' Slover's hev sot 'im on 'is head ez complete ez ever I seed.

"Thass jist the way things air at our house. Pap, he's clean down on ye, Dempse, 'nd I've akchilly had ter talk ergin yer ter git shet er bein' wachit clost. I'm afeard pap'll do sumthin' desprit atter this day's done, when he hyurs on 'em."

"Sho! He cain't hope hisse'f then, no more'n my pap. They'll jist bodashusly hatter knock yunner, bof on 'em, 'nd I'm glad on it. Folks ez hain't got no better sense than ter fall out long of a dog, jist needs ter be sot down a peg. Onct we're married, Zylphy, we'll git shet o' thur foolishness, if they is our paps."

They had, meanwhile, crept behind a river fringe of bushes, and sat there waiting nervously.

"S'posin' the parson sh'n'dn' come," said Zylphy, after a long silence had grown unendurable, though Dempse Feaster was active in assuming the fond privileges of a lover.

"He've erbleege fer ter come. Ter-morrer's his Sunday ter preach hyur, 'nd he al'ays comes erlong on a Satiday erbout this time er a leetle later on. S-o-oh! Thar's some one over on yan side, now!"

This proved to be Stark Rabuh on a mule with his turn of meal behind him. Instead of crossing the river, however, he turned down the bank and was soon seen making his way over to the island.

"What do pap mean by that?" wondered Zylphy.

"Down with ye!" cried Dempse, who happened just then to glance behind him up the road. "Thar comes my pap—a ridin'—shore enuff."

They crouched lower among the bushes and beheld Jake Feaster pass slowly by, enter the flatboat and pull himself and horse across the stream, after which he also rode down the opposite bank and crossed over to the island.

"What kin they be up to, I wonner?" said Zylphy.

Dempse had his suspicions from words let drop by his father the night before, but he was too much interested in securing Zylphy to himself to further disturb her peace of mind at this crisis of their affairs.

"Ef Pap and Stark wan's ter fight it out I don't see no use for hinderin' of 'em," he thought. "They've left their guns ter home, and I naturally b'leeve Pap kin whip 'im fist 'nd skull enny how."

With this pardonable but secret flutter of family vanity he again set himself to watch for the preacher. The timber on the island had concealed the would-be combatants from their children, as they were in turn invisible to their parents. But now the black conted form of the circuit rider appeared in sight across the the river and Dempse rose up saying:

"Now, Zylphy, we 'uns must go out 'nd wait fer 'ims whur he kin see us. He'll be acrost in a minit. Don't ye be skeered here. I've got a pa'r 'o licenses in my coat pocket, 'nd we 'uns air bof of yage, 'nd nor yore pap nor mine hain' got no right to stop us."

Zylphy trembled, protested, and finally complied much after the way timid girls the world over. Dempse was fully equal to the emergency. As the circuit rider drew near, he pulled her arm within his own, and together they advanced and stood out upon the bank, awaiting the arrival of the minister.

Upon the little island two resolute men were facing one another. Each was conscious that this was the culmination of a series of petty grievances that had growingly embittered their feelings, and each was determined to have it out then and there in the good, old-fashioned way—man to span—with only the strength and weapons wherewith nature had endowed them.

"Wal, we're hyur," said Stark incisively. "We mout ez well strip 'nd go at it, I reckin."

"Don' see nary yuther chanct," remarked Jake, deliberately laying off his coat.

Both men were soon in their shirt sleeves and stood silent—yet not hesitatingly—looking into each others eyes.

"Hyurs fer a fa'r fight, Jake, 'nd no onner han' advantages. Will ye shake on that?"

Stark proffered one huge right hand, which the other took in a grip not unlike that of a blacksmith's pincers. At this moment the sound of horses feet entering the flat boat was heard. Both men peered through the timber, when Jake said:

"Thar's the circuit rider a crossin' Stark. Mabbe we 'uns 'ud better wait 'twell he gets inter sight."

"Who be them thar, over yander?" exclaimed the other, noticing the young couple who now appeared upon the opposite bank. "Durn me, ef hit aint powerful like yore Dempse 'nd my Zylphy, Jake!"

The two men, momentarily forgetting their quarrel, stared at their children, and at the preacher, now midway across the stream; then Stark turned to his foe and demanded:

"What air Dempse a-doin' over thar long o' my datter, thass w'at I wun's to know?"

"Ef ye don't know no mor'n me erbout it," replied Jake, frowning "bit's master leetle ye do know. By the Lord! Look at 'em! They're a talkin' up ter the preacher right now."

"And w'at air he a doin' I'd like ter know? They're guv 'im a paper, 'nd he's a readin'."

Once more they gazed in silence for a moment, when Stark sprang forward upon the open shore of the island, shouting:

"I knows now w'at they're up ter—they air j'inin' hands—they're—a gittin' married shore."

Jake had followed his adversary, and now both beheld, with a maddening sense of helplessness, a ceremony going on two hundred yards away, which each would have given a horse apiece to have stopped. Both shouted and gesticulated, but the incessant roar of the tumbling river drowned their voices. The preacher, whose back was towards them, proceeded unconsciously with the ceremony, without dismounting from his horse. Zylphy—seeing the two fathers, and realizing the purport of their frantic pantomime—could hardly keep back a hysterical burst of tears; but Dempse pressed her hand reassuringly, and she made her responses somehow. Then the young man handed the preacher a silver dollar, saying:

"I wish hit wuz more, parson, but we two air a startin' out pore tergether, 'nd the old folks ain' the least bit tickled over hit nuther, ez ye kin see for yorse'f yander."

Dempse pointed as he spoke, and the minister, turning, saw the pair of fathers still shaking their fists in the air and otherwise deporting themselves eloquently as strongly disapproving these proceedings.

"Wal," he said, "yore of age both on ye; 'nd tho' I'm sorry to see yore kindred turned agin ye, you have the same right to choose for yorselves ez they had afore ye. God bless and prosper you both."

As he rode on, Dempse and Zylphy stood hand in hand on the bank for a moment, as though to allow their parents a full contemplation of this one result of their own mutual animosity. Then they walked slowly up the road, disappearing shortly round a bend.

The baffled fathers gazed at them until they were out of sight, then eyed each other rather foolishly. As the irrevocability of this change in their children's lives slowly saturated their conceptions, their glances became milder and the frowns gradually melted from their faces. With a sense of the futility of their quarrel, there came to both an iden of its further folly and uselessness. The great incentive to bitter feelings between them had passed beyond their power; the rest was trivial—shamefully trivial—their children's fate eliminated therefrom. Jake was the first to speak.

"Air thur enny uset in thish yer fight a goin' on?"

"Wal, Jake," returned Stark, "I caint jist pintedly see ez thur is—now."

Then they again squarely looked at one another, and as by a common impulse shook hands, but with a kindlier clasp and a mutual smile.

"That ther bor o' yourn, he's a cute un," said Stark.

"Wal, I reckin he hev got erbout ez good a gal ez he deserves."

Then they silently and awkwardly resumed their coats, mounted their horses and waded back to the main shore. After crossing at the ford, as they toiled up the mountain side, Stark remarked:

"I reckin I'll hev ter guv Zylphy a cow."

"Ye don't say. I wuz jest a think'n' Dempse 'nd her mout hev that thar yunner farm o' mine. Hit's ruther pore, but, than they hain' got no famerly—yit."

Before separating a bright thought appeared to strike Mr. Rabun. He scratched his head and looked quizzically at his late foe.

"How erbout them thar dorgs, Jake?"

"Sho!" A pause and then, "wal, I reckon we'uns mout ez well divide them thar costs atwixt us 'nd give the slut and pups ter Dempse and Zylphy."

"That wuz just w'at I wuz a thinkin', Shake, ole man."

They shook and each went his own way. Dempse and Zylphy, though surprised at the healing result of taking matters into their own hands, were none the less gratified thereat, and became submissive thereafter to further parental wishes.

In due time a son was born and was dutifully named after each grandfather. The house of Rabun and the house of Feaster—cemented by this alliance—forgot their ancient enmity and lived on in peace and friendship.

"I've hearn of a fight a spilin' of a marriage afore," said Jake, years afterward, "bit that was the fus' marriage ter be a spilin' of a good fight ez I ever knowed on—shore."

"The sight of that thar young un 'ud a spilet the bes' fight ez ever uz lit in the Big Smokies," quoth Stark.

To this day peace reigns in the Ooltewah settlement. Even Squire Slover complains of the legal stagnation of the times, though no one else laments it.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

Prof. Mendenhall Discourses on the Laws that Control Gunning.
Indianapolis News.

The discoveries of science are endless and day by day investigation is bringing to light things that have not been dreamed of in our deepest philosophy. Guessing has always been deemed a reckless and venturesome manner of thinking, but of late it is found that there is method in it, and that guesses are controlled by laws much after the fashion of everything else.

Prof. T. C. Mendenhall has formed what is called a "standard probability curve," for application to all forms of guessing. To test the accuracy of his standard, a number of persons ventured an opinion as to the number of nails placed into the receptacle for the purpose. The guesses varied from forty-three to between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000, and eight contestants hit upon within one of the correct number, which was 2551. Odd numbers were the favorites, and seven, three, and nine were respectively the terminations preferred. A few years ago it was quite the thing for business houses to invite guesses at the number of beans or other small objects contained in a jar, and when advertising of that kind was general scientists could have made interesting comparisons. An English writer has been giving attention to another phase of mental action, and says that he is able to determine the time required to perceive by mathematical computation. He says that a letter is more easily seen than a word, but that the practice of reading aloud rendered the process automatic, so that a word can be read more easily, and in less time than a letter.

It is through revelations of this kind that one grows to an appreciation of the wonderful organization of man. So readily do thoughts come and go, and with such ease does the brain plan and direct, that we would almost forget this hidden power were it not for occasional revelations.

A NEW DESTROYER.

Rattling Shots at Sandy Hook Before the Ordnance Board.

Rapid Automatic Gunnery—9000 Bells a Minute—Using the Power of Recoil and Possibilities of Further Improvement.

New York Herald

In a blossoming blizzard at Sandy Hook yesterday, the Ordnance Board witnessed an exhibition "shoot," or preliminary canter of the Maxim automatic rapid firing gun.

Shivering at the proving grounds were Col. A. Mordecai, United States army; Major J. Farley, United States army, and Capt. J. E. Grier, United States army, of the ordnance board; Capt. D. C. Morrison, United States army; Lieut. D. A. Howard, United States army. W. Broderick-Cloete, director of the Maxim Gun Company of London, England; Mr. Hudson Maxim, brother of the inventor, and Mrs. Hudson Maxim.

Director Broderick explained the workings and possible workings of the new gun, and then exhibited the two specimens he had with him.

The first gun shown was in general appearance similar to any ordinary forty-five calibre, one barrel rapid firing gun, and consists of a short, heavy gun barrel, two-thirds of which is encased in a tubular casing or "water jacket" to prevent overheating, and the other third is encased in a rectangular steel case. Inside of the case the breech block or bolt-firing apparatus works the mainspring; the tumbler, the firing pin and the sears are similar to those employed in an ordinary pistol.

The ammunition is placed side by side in long belts and is fed into the gun by a bell-crank lever, one end of which is attached to the barrel and the other end to a slide provided with "fingers.' As the barrel recoils these "fingers" slide back and "engage" another cartridge. After the recoil the gun is pushed forward into firing position by the action of a coiled spring, and this action of the barrel moves a fresh cartridge into position.

A moving slide, working transversely, forms a part of the breech lock, seizes the cartridges in the belt and deposits them in the barrel.

This class of gun is mounted on light, wheeled tripods, and is provided with shields to protect the gunners. This gun complete weighs 114 pounds. The rapidity of fire is calculated to be about six hundred and fifty shots per minute.

The gunner sits on a saddle on the tripod, grasps two handles to train the gun, presses upon two buttons, and—the little wagon vomits bullets, which can be sprinkled around like water out of a watering pot.

The second gun exhibited was intended for rapid transportation, landing from boats, mountain work, etc. Two of them can be carried on a mule, as they only weigh eighty-five pounds and are packed complete in a box about three feet long and six inches square at the ends. The box is so constructed as to be used as a carriage (or tripod) from which the gun is fired.

This "mountain darling" is already termed a "horse pistol," and, weighing about thirty-two pounds, may be fired from the shoulder.

Briefly stated, the Maxim system of "automatic" guns consists in utilizing the power derived from the recoil of the first shot from a gun to eject the empty shell, load and fire the second (the second shot doing the same for the third), and so on until the belt of cartridges is exhausted.

The question naturally arises, will not the utilization and, it would appear, encouragement of the power of recoil detract from the propelling power, and consequently shorten the gun's range? It would be an interesting experiment to test single shots from an ordinary rifle (same calibre and cartridge of course.)

The inventor of the gun, through Director Broderick-Cloete, claims that his system can be applied to guns of any calibre and any number of barrels, which will give them a much greater rapidity of fire than Gardner, Gatling, Nordenfeld or Hotchkiss machine guns.

Director Broderick-Cloete also says that the company is manufacturing a gun capable of firing 9000 shots a minute, using several barrels, and is constructing a number of "three-pounders" of the same system for the Turkish government, and several thirty-seven millimetre (1½ inch) guns for the German government. These last weapons referred to will be calculated to fire 450 shots a minute, and will each weigh 225 pounds.

The exhibition yesterday can hardly be said to have been successful, though it must be admitted that it was given under disadvantageous circumstances, the chief obstacle in the way of success being that the ammunition mainly used was old Lowell regulation forty-five calibre United States cartridges, many of which were defective and were not thoroughly adapted to the guns.

However, when modern Winchester cartridges were fed to the Maxims the latter rattled and cracked merrily, pouring showers of bullets into the water, though it appeared they fell shorter than they should have done. But this may have been due to muzzle depression, in spite of the fact that the guns appeared to be trained horizontally.

During the course of the exhibition 116 shots were fired in 16 seconds, 100 in 9 seconds and 228 in 21¼ seconds.

In all 1400 shots were fired, but the real tests will not take place until Thursday and Friday of next week when an accurate record will be kept and 10,000 shots will be fired.

The inventor claims that his gun cannot be injured by an explosion in the chamber. This would seem to have been proved a fact, for an old Lowell 1877 "turned-head" cartridge among the defective ammunition tried, exploded at the head, but apparently without injuring the delicate mechanism of the piece.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the automatic-firing gun is a Maine Yankee who went to London, England, some years ago in the interests of the Maxim electric light.

Mr. Broderick-Cloete is more known in English racing circles than among military men, as he is the owner of Paradox, winner of the Grand Prix and 2000 guineas in 1885.

The Recluse Instinct.
London Telegraph.

To get away from the world when weary of it, or when some life-long sorrow comes to darken it, is a great temptation to sensitive people of timid natures and nervous fiber. Those who have made pilgrimage up the beautiful mountain—scholastically called the "Desert"—which leads from the little Savoy village or St. Laurent le Pont to the lofty heights where stand the gray-tinted roofed buildings of the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, and found their way through the barred portals, where never yet woman passed, except Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie, must have been struck with the calm, healthy serenity of the community of monks who live here, each alone and silent in his neat four-roomed "cellule." No news reaches their cars; they, perhaps, know not whether king or president rules France at this moment. They remain silent for years, conversation being only permitted on rare occasions, and by the mutual wish of two brothers. Their food is simple, their life healthy; but they have an admirable library, they are capital gardeners, many of them excellent artists, and the majority of them are expert chemists, distillers, and practical physicians. Thrice each day and twice each night they file into the long chapel, cowled and shrouded in pure white, and chant, many of them very sweetly, the old Carthusian hymns and psalms. On certain Sundays they enjoy the privilege of the "spatiamentum," or walk over the breezy top of the mountain that looks on both Italy and France; and their life is calm and restful, but cannot be said to be solitary, for they can hear the sound of their fellow monks' voices at the services, and they know that sorrows and aspirations like unto their own environ and are near them. Monastic or conventional life cannot indeed be honestly recommended, but it is at least more human and more intelligible than the course adopted by the roosting saint of Fontainbleau, who lived like a solitary rook in his tree for thirty years, and did not even trouble himself to preach sermons, like his predecessor on the pillar. After all, any one can be good who lives all by himself and out of the world, and the real, strong, lovable man is he who can at once be good and do good, and yet live in the very heart of the world.

THE NEW EMPRESS.

Something of Her Home and Public Life—Riding at the Head of Her Regiment.

The present empress, Victoria, is the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria of England. M. de Blowitz, in an article to the Paris *Revue Illustre*, said recently:

"At one time, when the Crown Prince's illness had a threatening aspect, people at the Berlin court speculated quite loudly on the possibility of his never ascending his father's throne. But his wife is watching over him. The Crown Princess Victoria is determined to sit one day on the throne at the side of her husband. She possesses the tenacity of the Coburgs and the domineering passion of the Hanovers. She inherited her mother's will and energy. The Crown Princess has yet many revenges to take, for her heart has often bled from the treatment she had to endure at the side of the proud and malicious Empress Augusta, of whom nobody likes even to speak, in order not to be compelled to disguise the deep antipathy felt for her. Princess Victoria hates Bismarck. She cannot forgive him the opinion expressed about her children, his coarseness, and his perverseness in trying to ignore her. The Crown Princess does not mean to retire to a quiet corner at Potsdam or at Windsor, and she does not mean to die before she is something. This something is to become 'empress,' to become 'majesty.' Lately, when the Crown Prince grew so much worse, it was the Crown Princess who, with rare energy, insisted on having an English physician called in. It is she who inspires her husband with courage and energy to overcome his illness. Prince Bismarck dreads the pride and spite of this woman."

Though M. de Blowitz wrote his article for the Parisian public he expressed in the above the feelings entertained in Berlin court circles respecting the then prospective empress of Germany. Splendid woman as she is in her womanly qualities, she has never been popular in Berlin, and she has had to bear to a certain extent the jealousy that Germans, and especially Prussians, show to foreign birth and tendencies. She won the admiration of Germany during the Franco-Prussian war, when she showed a splendid example by her work for the Red Cross and the wounded. There is a story told of her which is worth repeating. On one of her visits to the hospital in Berlin a wounded soldier, not knowing her rank, asked her:

"Have you any relatives in the war?"

"Yes," she replied, "my father and my husband."

"What are their names?" asked the soldier.

"My father is called Wilhelm," replied the princess, "but people call my husband Unser Fritz."

The wounded man did not require further explanation. The empress, like her husband, is not inclined to military matters, but in this respect she does her duty as a daughter of Prussia. She is honorary colonel commander of a regiment, the celebrated Death's Head hussars, and as such is frequently present during the annual maneuvers. In the maneuvers in Silesia in August, 1875, during the march past the imperial stand, before the regiment approached the tribune she was seen to leave her place in the suite, and mounted on a superb horse, and accompanied by her husband as escort, dash away to meet it. She rode gently up the course, then took her position at the head of the splendid body of troops, and sitting her steed admirably, gracefully passed the reviewing stand at a canter. After leading the regiment past she rode back to the late emperor, slightly flushed from the exertion, but looking very charming in her uniform. The kaiser seemed to be unusually delighted, while the spectators were wild with enthusiasm.

CHILDS AND HIS EMPLOYES.

The Fatherly Interest He Takes in His Newspaper Men.

Washington Post.

At the back part of the building on the main floor is Mr. Childs' private office, a perfect jewel of an apartment, combining all that mediæval and esthetic ornamentation can add to modern luxury; a room full of clocks and porcelain, of portraits and etchings, books, sketches, photographs and relics of all ages, races and previous conditions of historic servitude. Here the most philanthropic of business men and the most business-like of philanthropists sits during the day, his busy brain turning over schemes for making life more worth the living, mingling, but never mixing, business with charity, and the social amenetics of private life with public affairs.

No reference to Mr. Childs is complete without some mention of the extraordinary principles upon which his office is conducted. Not a dollar of the enormous revenue of that great paper goes into the owner's pocket. Part of it goes back into the office to the employes, the rest goes out into the world in many beautiful and helpless charities in this and other countries. The part that stays within the office Mr. Childs does not regard as charity. He thinks it a right that those who earn should have.

The world knows about the liberal salaries, the Christmas oresents of from $10 to $100, the trips to California and Europe for sick employes and the full pay pensions for broken down workers; but the office is not a charitable institution. Its owner carefully selects his men. They must be able and honest, and he rarely errs in judgment There are some men who cannot bear the sunshine of prosperity, especially when it is of such a tropical character as that which prevades the solar system of which Mr. Childs is the center. These are never allowed to iterlace their meteoric paths with the well selected orbits of the *Ledger's* satellites Rewards are adjusted on the basis of "to him that hath shall be given," though the second clause to [the rule is ignored. Because a man has saved up money and is able to spend his declining years in comfort, is no reason, says Mr. Childs, why he should be deprived of the pension which a spendthrift would need to keep him from starvation. A notable case of this kind was that of the old financial editor of the paper, who, after forty years of active service, was allowed to hold a nominal position and draw full pay up to the day of his death. Though he was reported to be worth $200,000, and another did the work. When he died, however, his estate footed up $350,000.

Of Mr. Childs himself little can be written that has not already been expressed. Of some few others it has been said after death. in retrospective charity, none knew them but to love them, but of him it can justly be said in the present tense, none know him but to love him.

What's in a Name.
Judge.

Crawley—"Who's that little, insignificant, dried-up, crooked, spindle-legged tailor's sign-board over there?"

Griggs—"That? Why, that's Lord Leopold Algernon Perry Fitznoodle, son of the Earl of Ditchwater."

Crawley—"N—uw! What a distinguished bearing his lordship has, though, for one so slight of figure."

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

March A...
Are the months in which to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to be left from medicine. The peculiar purifying and rev ng qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what people need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine. If you have never tried it, do so, and you will be convinced of its peculiar merit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For many months I suffered greatly. My whole system seemed to be entirely run down, my ambition was gone, had pains in my back, and a feeling of lassitude which I could not throw off. I was treated unsuccessfully for kidney trouble. One day at my brother's I saw a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and determined to try it. Before the first bottle was taken I can candidly say I was relieved. I have used the medicine off and on ever since, and recommend it for kidney or liver complaints." MRS W. B. STRANG, 97 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn N. Y.

In California

"I have used six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion. It has helped me a great deal. I think it the best medicine for indigestion and dyspepsia to be had." MRS. N. LAUDER, Asst 103 North Fifth Street, San Jose, Cal.

"I have taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion and it has done me a great deal of good." THEODORE WALLACE, Petaluma, Cal.

"I wish to say that I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly; it almost disabled me from work. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. MILLS, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sar saparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE NUN OF THE CRIMEA.

Death of a Sister of Mercy who Worked with Florence Nightingale.

Berlin Record.

DUBLIN, Feb 20.—On Feb. 11 one of the most remarkable women of recent times (Sister Jane Frances Bridgeman) was called from us. She died in the convent of Mercy, Kinsdale, Ireland.

Thirty-five years ago it was she who organized the band of ladies who went from England and Ireland to the Crimea to nurse the sick and wounded in that terrible war.

The celebrated Miss Nightingale was one of the young ladies who volunteered to join this charitable expedition. She assisted Sister Bridgeman for several months before she herself organized an independent society of lady nurses, who spent many a day of fatigue and danger on the field of battle. But the sick and wounded in hospitals were under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, of whom Sister Jane Frances was the superioress.

Here their kind hands and words of sympathy gave consolation and comfort to many a wounded soldier. And here the gentleness and saintly presence of these good nuns, their unremitting care and tender watchfulness, made happy the death bed of hundreds of men of all creeds who received their death wounds in the battles of the campaign.

There was one strange incident which happened in the hospitals just before Sebastopol. Over 100 men were lying there from gunshot, shell and sabre wounds, all in a dangerous condition, when suddenly a cry of fire was heard, and in a few moments the hospital was in flames. Consternation and fear seized the sick and even the nurses, but Sister Jane Frances begged of them to keep still, and, rushing out, requested a French officer to send a body of men to extinguish the fire. He at once complied, but their efforts were unavailing, and Sister Bridgeman was in agony for the fate of the wounded within. Suddenly a thought occurred to her She desired the men to desist from throwing water on the flames and to follow her into the burning building and imitate her example. Thereupon the great-hearted woman, with the assistance of Sister Clare, lifted up a poor little drummer boy, with his bedding and stretcher, and hurried him to a small but which was used as a canteen. In a short time all were removed in safety, and before a new hospital was built many of those who would have perished in the old one but for the presence of mind of Sister Bridgeman became convalescent under the treatment of those good ladies.

When the war was finished Mother Frances (as she was called) returned to her convent at Kindsale, Ireland, and there continued her life of sanctity and charity. She founded an industrial school for girl waifs, where nearly 200 of them are comfortably housed, fed and clad, and educated for the different walks in life for which their disposition fits them.

Attached to the convent are schools where nearly 1000 children are daily taught free, and in the winter time many of them get a good hot breakfast from the kind nuns.

A few years ago Mother Frances commenced a literary work entitled "God in His Works," to supersede in the schools of the Sisters of Mercy throughout the world all other primary educational books. It is now used in every clime and by many teachers outside the Catholic religion, and is a unique method of instilling learning and reverence for the Creator of all things into the minds of the young.

Her life was one long errand of mercy and charity. Her works at Kindsale and in the many convents in the order which she was instrumental in founding will endure. And though her great labors in the Crimea were never fully recognized by the British government, they are gratefully remembered to-day by many a man whose life she saved among the battlefields of the Crimea.

WORRY.

Good Housekeeping.

Worry is the cause of more trouble than any other one thing, not excepting alcohol; for it leads men to murder, suicide, embezzlement, insanity, drink, family estrangements, quarrels and business difficulties. Worried people cannot make good bargains; their judgments become so warped or twisted, through dwelling too long on the same subject; with those subjects they are no clearer at the end of their thinking than they were at the beginning. There are multitudes of deaths every year attributed to regular specific diseases, as typhoid fever, dyspepsia, consumption and heart disease, which have for their cause worry. Worry induces such a condition of body that it readily receives the germs of disease.

To one who was accustomed to worry, a friend said, who avoided worry as much as possible: "What would you do if you stopped every time to consider the possibilities of every act? I know of a woman who walked carefully across a smooth carpeted floor, she fell

Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a manner as to derive the full medicinal virtues of each. Hence, when in the power of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all humors, Blood Poisons, Sores, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Dropsy, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder troubles, it overcomes them with certainty and rapidity. For a change of climate, season, or life, it is unsurpassed.

Purifies the Blood

I was troubled for years with a humor, which, while my little boy was in his mother's arms, he was bitten by a spider. The poison settled in his blood, and sores soon broke out on his face and body. My child suffered terribly and caused me many sleepless nights. He scratched the sores and they itched terribly and caused him much pain. Several times we succeeded in healing them, but in spite of all we could do they would break out again. Finally we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and he took one bottle and one cake of Hood's Sarsaparilla Soap, when the sores disappeared. He has since been entirely well. He is now, and I consider him perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. A. M. WARD, Downington, Pa.

Building-up Power

By attest the peculiar building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I have been obliged to remain indoors, and finally was confined to the house, but finally got the use of my limbs by the use of part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I feel as well as I ever did, and have the tone and strength to say my system was never so built up before. I am now young as when a boy." OLIVER YOUNG, 203 and 205 Lodge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Another: I got one fourth of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it entirely disappeared, and when I had taken a second bottle I could eat enough meals to satisfy my family, and I have not taken my second bottle and feel as well as ever. I am a railroad engineer, and I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to every person." WILLIAM LANSING, Port Jervis, N. Y. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Receipts reported or seen to arrive by rail: Of wheat and spring wagons, 749 bbls chicken, 250 sacks, 100 bbls northern wheat, 400 bbls shorts, 250 sacks mixed ware, 297 bbls iron pipe, four pianofortes, 54 kegs nails, 102 bbls shoes peas, 16 bbls soap, 1 car cigarettes, 158 kegs tobacco, 4 bbls soap, 1 car cigarettes, 158 kegs tobacco, 4 bbls soap, 98 cs books and shoes, 15 cs hats, hats, hats, 1 car lumber.

FLOUR—Market inactive and weak. The demand seems to be being steadily reduced.

WHEAT—Inactivity abroad and weakness on the spot are still the most prominent features, the markets ruling weak to sell in.

HOPS—Receipts past week 4752 bbls valley and 1,000 bbls Walla Walla. Of this a portion went to San Francisco, while the northern trade took more than it has recently been calling for. At the moment there is but a small movement for China, the next steamer sailing early in April and having large engagements. The local trade is moving out of ordinary and the whole market is steady at 11@12c. Values are not quotably changed, but are perhaps weaker. Standard valley brands quoted on basis of 9½ and best Walla Walla 9½@10 per barrel.

MILLSTUFF—Receipts past week 1254 ctls bran, middlings and 336 ctls chopped barley, a shipment of shorts being made to San Francisco, the market there being a low but lightly supplied one. Local demands are of fair proportions only and the market as easy one, although outside parcels are not so freely offered. Quote jobbing prices: Bran, $13@13½; shorts, $14@15; chop, $20; chopped barley, $16@18 per ton.

OATS—Receipts past week 5714 ctls and shipments by two steamers about as much. Advices have been of a steady market for choice grades, sellers offering only what demands would take. But few favored grades have found poor markets all around. With no theamount of business actually done has been very light. Dealers have easily secured enough stock within 45@47c, and rather left the expect trade alone. Holders continue to consign large quantities with the easy market here.

POTATOES—Large movement almost to the close, when buyers refused to take hold for ship ment and prices fell off sharply. As most dealers held a stock sufficient for early local needs, the market is in decidedly poor shape, 50c per sack being quoted for all kinds. The cause for this flatness is found in advices, San Francisco warehouse being full and prices falling steadily. It would appear that our remaining surplus must be exported.

ONIONS—New arrivals of eastern, but in small lots, these selling a shade higher. Local stock is only fair supply and mostly poor. The whole call is a very good one. Red is still supply. We quote sellers' rates: City or country cured hams, 13c, bacon, 10½c, the oldest 3c. Eastern hams 12½@13c, breakfast bacon 12½c. Best local or Eastern lard, 10c.

DRIED FRUITS—Local cured now in light request, the stock of this and of imported supplying much easily. The market ruling quiet at following prices are: Sundried quartered apples ¼c, factory 3@4c, sliced 10c; factory plums 13½c; prunes 10@11c; pears 10@12½c; peaches 12½@14c; raisins 2 50@3 00 per box.

POULTRY—Light receipts for several days past, the market having up and closing high. Last week's chickens at $4 50@5 50, ducks at 3½@4c, geese 5@6c, and turkeys at 14@15c. These prices will attract increased supplies and results will be promptly shown in account sales. Shippers may expect only a brief season of such prices.

EGGS—Best from at 18c, receipts selling up nearly.

HIDES—No interest manifested locally. A limited inquiry for territory from the East has prevailed, but holders' ideas have prevented business. The remaining stock of territory choice is placed at low as 9c per pound, California and Oregon being not wet. For other grades there is no market.

WOOL—Dealers appear very backward and are very unable to talk prices. New clip will shortly be moving toward the shipping points, perhaps in some counties before there is any decided range of values established. Pending the arrival of new spring the California markets are without interest, stocks of last weeks are small and mostly undesirable grades. Traders lately from the Eastern markets report a decided pressure to close out the old crop even at low prices, while the tariff agitation is taken advantage of as a means to talk down the markets. Free arrivals of Australian on the Atlantic seaboard have not burdened the markets with supplies, as most of it was sold to arrive, as a dispatch from London, under the date of February 15, says: "The first series of Colonial wool sales which began here on the 31st ult., terminated to-day after occupying 23 days, at an average per diem of 13,252 bales, against 11,500 bales at the corresponding sale of last year. A large number of the trade assembled at the opening, and though scarcely so numerous during the latter half of the sales, a good room was, on the most part, kept together. Competition at the opening was brisk and remained generally active until within about ten days of the close, when a distinctly weaker tone ensued. As a whole, the German demand was a strong feature throughout, and the home trade likewise operated on a fair average scale; on the other hand, French buyers were relatively quiet. Prices fluctuated a good deal, but there was a wide distinction in the position generally, the market opened very firmly in a parity with the closing or best rates of the preceding series, a result which during the next ten days was more than confirmed in respect of certain descriptions noticed hereafter. In the absence, however, of any response from manufacturing centers, under pressure of very heavy daily supplies, symptoms of a relapse became apparent at the beginning of the second week; its action was at first chiefly confined to wools of inferior breed, with chiefly confined to wools of inferior quality. The ultimate effect, however, of the recent sessions, notwithstanding the curtailment at the end of four days arranged on the 16th instant, was to make buyers increasingly cautious, and to break upon the plans of the syndicate. Of late trading in June and July deliveries has been active and many speculators have taken hold in a small way, expecting a 10c market later on. Large dealers have contracted for supplies at 7¼@8¼c. Favorable crop weather over California is stimulating trade in bags.

BEANS—Quote small whites $4 50, pinks $3, bayos $3, butter $1, Limas $4 per cental. Light stock held and market steady.

COAL OIL—Steady demand, the market ruling quiet. An ordinary brand is quoted 21½c.

COFFEE—Only Java holds up and that is in light trading. Central Americaf has further declined under advices. San Francisco jobbers anticipate a still lower range. Costa Rica is largely held back. Quote Salvador 16c, Costa Rica 18@20c, Rio 18@20c, Java 27½c, Arbuckle's roasted 21½c.

SALT—No recent direct imports of Liverpool grades, although some is fully due. The stock here is equal to current needs and the market steady. Fine Liverpool quoted $18, $19 and $20 as to size of containers. Stock sale $10.

PICKLES—Quoted $1 10@1 90 for kegs. Market firm and call good.

SUGAR—No quoted changes. Large dealers carry a light stock and believe the market a tender one. The call is only fair. Sixty-day prices for barrels are: Golden C, 5¾c; extra C, 6⅛c, dry granulated, 7¼c; cube, crushed, fine granulated and powdered, 7⅞c. Halves and boxes ⅛@¼c higher. The two San Francisco refineries quote alike. Oahu is sending new Hawaiian raw to New York by sail vessel, the other having arranged for large imports of Manila.

CANNED GOODS—In better request, the only quoted change being a lower inside price for tomatoes. Stocks light for the most part. Quotations are: Table fruits, assorted, 2¼s, $2@2 25; and 3s, $5 50; blackberries, gooseberries and cherries, 2¼s, $2@2 25; currants, grapes, peaches $2 50, strawberries $2 75, raspberries $3 25, plums $2, pineapples $2 25@2 75, apricots, $2. Pie fruits, assorted, 2¼s, $1 25 and 3s $3 25; apricots, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries and peaches 2¼s $1 25@1 50, squash $1 50. Jellies and jams, assorted, $1 a@1 75. Corn $1 40@1 60, tomatoes $1 10, for 2½s, beans $1 25, peas $1 50, asparagus $2 12½, mushrooms $2 50, French peas $2@2 50.

BAGS—Wool bags in request and quoted 31½@32½c. Grain bags in no business locally but show an upward tendency; now nominally quoted 9c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The stock market today was weak and declining almost throughout the entire time, and later in the day a heavy drive at Gould specialties broke the whole list, and prices are materially lower as a result of the day's operations. The feature of the day was renewed weakness in Missouri Pacific. It scored an extreme decline of 6 per cent. Western Union, Pacific Mail, Texas Pacific and Manhattan all showed marked weakness, and are among the stocks showing the largest net decline.

Government bonds were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Money on call, easy at 1½ to 3; closed offered 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½. Sterling exchange, $4 85¾ for sixty day bills, $4 87¾ for demand.

BONDS.

4's (registered)	124¾	4½s (coupon)	106¼
4s (coupon)	125¾	Pacific 6s	120
4½'s (registered)	109½		

STOCKS.

American Express	106	Northwestern	106
Canadian Pacific	65¾	Or. Improvement	45¾
Burlington	122	O R & N	80¾
Delaware L. & W	126¾	Transcontinental	17¼
D. & R. G.	17	Pacific Mail	31¾
Erie	29¾	Reading	59¾
Lake Shore	88¾	Rock Island	111
Louisville & Nashville	82¾	St. Paul	74¼
Michigan Central	76¾	Texas Pacific	20¾
Kansas & Texas	15¼	Union Pacific	61¾
N. Y. Central	108¾	U. S. Express	70
Northern Pacific	29¾	Wells, Fargo	130
N. P. preferred	43	Western Union	72¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 21.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka railroad, 92¾; Burlington & Quincy, 123½; Mexican Central common, 12½, do first mortgage bonds, 66.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, March 21.—Consols, 101 7-16. Silver per fine ounce, 43d. Bank rate of discount, 2.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Silver per ounce, 94¾; sterling exchange, long, $4 86; short, $4 88; U. S. bonds, 4s, 126¾@126, 4½s, 109¾@110.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Transfers, 20; exchange on London, sixty days, $4 85¼; documentary, $4 83½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.

Closing board prices:

Ophir	10 62	Bullion	3 10
Mexican	5 87	Exchequer	1 95
Gould & Curry	4 75	Seg. Belcher	4 45
Best & Belcher	6 25	Overman	2 50
Savage	5 62	Justice	1 40
Con. Cal. & Va	15 00	Union	4 80
Challar	5 62	Alta	2 20
Potosi	5 60	Andes	1 45
Hale & Norcross	10 75	Benton	3 00
Crown Point	4 37	Utah	2 35
Belcher	6 00	North Belle Isle	8 25
Sierra Nevada	5 62	Nevada Queen	3 50
Crocker	75	Bodie	3 10
Peer	70	Peerless	1 55

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Receipts—flour, 5266 qr sks; wheat, 10,603 ctls; barley, 3200 ctls; oats, 1200 ctls; potatoes, 240 sks.

Chartered—Br ship Trafalgar for lumber to Hobson's bay from Burrard Inlet; Br ship Ellsland, for lumber from Puget Sound to Hobson's bay; ships Commodore and C. F. Sargent, for coal from Seattle to San Francisco.

Wheat—Very dull and weak. No. 1 shipping $1 30. Options opened lower and buyer season improved slightly. On morning call, 800 tons selling at $1 34¾, 100 at $1 34¾, and 100 at $1 34¾. Of buyer year 100 tons sold at $1 42½, and 100 at $1 42½. On afternoon call, 200 tons buyer season sold at $1 34¾; 100 tons at $1 34½. Of buyer year 400 tons sold at $1 42½.

Barley—Quiet and weak. No. 1 feed 75@77½c. Buyer season opened 81¼c. Buyer year opened 89¾c, closed 90c.

Oats—Quiet. Holders are disposed to shade prices but buyers hold off.

Butter and Eggs—Weak.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REVIEW.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—During the past week business has been satisfactory, though not particularly active. Money is in fair demand, and good supply at unchanged rates. The strikes on the western railroads threaten to cause considerable inconvenience on this coast by delaying freight. The advanced rail rates are felt, and no doubt will restrict business both eastward and westward.

All cereals are dull. Wheat is tolerably firm at about last week's prices, with a slight demand on shipping accounts.

Oats are in very large supply, but stocks are kept in warehouses and offered in small parcels, so that the market is kept from breaking. Oats are dull, however, owing to the cheapness of barley.

Butter is in good supply and declining, as is usual at this season, but prices are unusually high for this time of year.

Cheese is getting cheaper as receipts are increasing.

The potato market is heavily overstocked, dull and lower.

Hops are flat and neglected.

Wool is very quiet and about one cent per pound lower all around. Stocks here now are about 1,500,000 pounds.

Hay is steady and in demand, and most kinds have advanced slightly during the week.

The live stock markets show no particular change. Beef is steady and choice cattle are firm. Mutton is easy, as the market is better stocked. Receipts of spring lambs are more liberal. Veal is steady at unchanged prices. Hogs are firm and hard. Grain-fed hogs are scarce and in demand, though poor stock is weak. A car of dressed beef from Nevada has been received, and another car of beef and mutton from Kansas City has come in.

East bound overland shipments via the Southern Pacific railroad in February were 32,191,810 pounds.

Sugar continues in moderate demand for current necessities, but the export movement, excepting the charter of a ship to take cargo to New York, is slow.

Canned fruits and vegetables are quiet. There is some trading in canned salmon for future delivery, as the season is about opening.

Coal shows no change from last week. Foreign grades continue scarce, while coast coals for house use are in sufficient supply without being abundant. Prices show no change.

Exports of wine from this port from January 1 to March 1 were 605,960 gallons, of an approximate value of $414,500, against 851,360 gallons, at $566,000 for the same time last year.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Wheat opened steady; 89¾c March, 89¼c April, 89¼c May, 88¾c June, 88c July. At noon, 89¼c March, 89¾c April, 89c May, 88¾c June, 87½c July. Closed, 88¼c March, 88¾c April, 89c May, 88¼c June, 87½c July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Hops—Steady; demand light.

Sugar—Firm and in more demand; centrifugal, 96 test, 5 7-16; refined, firm; C, 5¼; extra C, 5@5⅜; white extra C, 5⅜@5½; yellow, 5¼@5⅝.

Copper—Easy; lake, 16c.

Lead—Firm; domestic, 5@5⅛c.

Tin—Firm; straits, 38½.

Coffee—Spot fair Rio, quiet at 12½c; options, fairly active. Sales, 94,750 bags, March $10 30@10 50, April $10 20@10 40, May $10 15@10 40, June $10 10@10 30, July $10@10 02, August $9 95@10 05.

Mining shares were quiet: Amador $1 30, Bodie 8c, Bulwer 31 05, Caledonia, Black Hills, $1 75, California & Virginia $14 50, Dunkin $1 20, El Cristo $1 00, Eureka $12 25, Mexican $3 50, Standard $3 65.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Wheat opened dull and weak 77¼c May, 78c June. At noon, 77½c April, 77½c May, 78½c June. Closed 77½c March, 77½c April, 77½c May, 77½c June.

Provisions—Pork, $13 90 May; lard, $7 52½ May; ribs, $7 17½ May.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, March 21.—The weather in England shows signs of improving. For wheat cargoes on passage not many bids in market. No. 1 California, off coast, nearly due and prompt shipment, quoted 38s 3d. The English country markets are mostly the turn cheaper. In Mark Lane English flour is cheaper to sell, while there are few buyers for English wheat, the market probably being easier. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the U. K. is 1,865,000 qrs; the quantity of wheat afloat for the continent 740,000 qrs. English country markets closed rather easier.

PARIS, March 21.—Spot wheat and flour quiet. French country markets mostly the turn cheaper.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Spot wheat opened inactive; closed with offerings liberal. Options weak; 6s 7½d March, 6s 7½d April, 6s 8¼d May, 6s 8¼d June, 6s 9d July. No. 1 California, spot, 6s 8d; No. 2, 6s 5d per ctl.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Br ship Arethusa, hence Oct. 28 with a wheat cargo by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., arrived at Queenstown 11th inst. in a passage of 135 days. Her arrival was not telegraphed to this coast.

Of the vessels leaving here last year prior to Nov. 5 all save the Glenavon have reported out. The six vessels of the October grain fleet made the passage in from 114 to 140 days, the Cockermouth being credited with the shortest run. The City of York, of the November fleet, has also arrived out, making the passage in 120 days, and the Vanduara in 122 days.

Br ship Vanduara, hence Nov. 15 with a wheat cargo by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., has arrived at Hull in a passage of 122 days.

Br bark Calcutta, hence Jan. 1 with a wheat cargo by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., has arrived at Callao in a passage of 75 days.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

By order of the lighthouse board a bell buoy, painted black and red in horizontal stripes, has been placed 100 yards west, ¾ north, from Sunday rock, in 23 fathoms of water.

This rock is 3 miles and 50 yards west, ¾ north, from the nearest islet of the north Farallon group.

Domestic Ports.

ASTORIA, March 21.—Str Cooke with Br bk Samoa, left up at 2 P. M. At 5 P. M. clear and calm.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Arrived—Str State of California, Portland; ship Joseph S. Spinney, Seattle; ship State of Maine, Tacoma; str Australia, Honolulu; schr Rosalind, Gray's harbor; Br sh New York, Nanaimo. Sailed—Br ship Eurasia, Cork; Br sh.p Linlithgowshire, Cork; str ship Martha Scott, Cork; str Empire, Nanaimo.

SAN DIEGO, March 17.—Sailed—Ships Jeremiah Thompson and Wm. H. Starbuck, Puget sound.

SAN DIEGO, March 18.—Arrived—Ship Harvester Columbia river. Sailed—Sh Palmyra and bk Quicksteps, Puget sound.

SAN PEDRO, March 17.—Sailed—Sch Eureka, Gray's harbor; sch W. F. Witzmann, Astoria; sh Carrollton, Puget sound.

Foreign Ports.

HULL, March 20.—Arrived—Br ship Vandusra, hence Nov. 15.

CALLAO, March 16.—Arrived—Br bk Calcutta, hence Jan. 1.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—Arrived—Br bk Arethusa, hence Oct. 28.

IN PORT—FOR GRAIN LOADING.

*Br sh Lucipara, 1863, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
*Br bk Carnmoney, 1256, C. Cæsar & Co
Br bk Benares, 1036, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br sh Persian Empire, 1582, Port Shipping Co.
Br bk Dublin Bay, 1117, Portland Mills.
Br sh Stockbridge, 2048, foreign account.
Br bk Samoa, 1309, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br sh Cumberland, 1788, C. Cæsar & Co.
*Br sh Larpool, 1435, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br bk Helvetia, 869, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br sh Duleep Singh, 1198, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
*Finished.

IN PORT—DISENGAGED.

Br sh Mitredale, 1231, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br bk Kintauna, 962, Portland Shipping Co.
Br sh Rohilla, 1296, Meyer, Wilson & Co.
Br bk Martha Fisher, 811, Balfour, G. & Co.
Br bk Derby Park, 1292, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br bk Gartmore, 1036, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br sh Lady Cairns, 1205, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

IN PORT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sh Olive S. Southard, 1193, lumber domestic.

AT TACOMA—FOR WHEAT LOADING.

Br sh Milverton, 2112, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br bk Astoria, 1429, Portland Shipping Co.

VESSELS ON THE WAY.

Dec. 7—Br bk Lindores Abbey, 853, Iquiqui.
Br sh Augburth, 1738, Panama.
Jan. 12—Br sh Forfarshire, 1238, Newcastle, A.
Feb. 28—Br bk Clyndor, 1117, San Diego.
March 7—Br bk Faircourt, 1115, San Diego.
Br bk Moelfre, 1080, San Diego.
Nov. 8—Br bk Mary Low, 835, Maryport.
Br sh Mirzapore, 1186, San Diego.
Sept. 6—Br bk Ophelia, 1181, Liverpool.
Nov. 16—Br bk Evelyn, 1179, Liverpool.
Nov. 20—Br sh Thurland Castle, 1244, Liverpool.
Nov. 23—Br sh Sea King, 1456, New York.
Br bk Saraca, 836, Honolulu.
Dec. 17—Br bk County of Carnarvon, 1267, Maryport.
Dec. 28—Br bk Roserana, 1195, Liverpool.
Jan. 5—Br bk Co. of Merioneth, 1065, Maryport.
Jan. 16—Br bk Malden City, 1107, Maryport.
Feb. 10—Br bk Braemar, 1251, Hull.
Feb. 17—Am sh James Drummond, 1479, N. York.
Br sh Anamba, 1110, Liverpool.
Am sh Benj. Sewall, 1362, New York.
Br bk Andes, 831, Newcastle, A.
Ash, Hrod.

THE HOTELS.

ARRIVALS.

Mrs W Brockway	Chehalis	Wm Small	St Paul
J M Radebaugh	Tacoma	Miss R Thompson	Grelle
J Evans	do	J E Harrison & wf	N Y
W H Tyler	do	R K Thompson	San Fran
E Stafford	do	Chas B Wilson	do
P W Jones	do	M J Mekinnon	Salem
W Beaver, Morganton, Ga		F J DeNeven	Milwaukee
W L Vanzant	do	Jas Owens	Arkansas
Mary Vanzant	do	A J Byers	Glenwood, Ia
Adda Vanzant	do	H A Byers	do
I A Vanzant	do	Miss H Byers	do
Elmar Vanzant	do	Clara Byers	do
Eliz Vanzant	do	A J Byers	do
James Vanzant	do	Thos Marshall	Price Co
Jas Barthwell	Seattle	S M Cooper	Salem
O M Gaiser	Tacoma	F Drake	Spokane
Wm Lounsbury	do	G V Snelling, O & C R R	
C R Patterson	do	J S Hamilton	Boston
Thos Maier	do	E B Osborn	Kalama
M M Kim	Philadelphia	O V Watkins	Knoxville
J B Carich	Galveston	H Crookhaut	do
C L Peck	N P R R	S Jackson	Sitka
J F Weech & wf	Cal		

DEPARTURES.

John S Sharp	Oswego	H Symes	Portland
W Slingalls	Boston	J Sanpleton	do
J Rustinmaker	N P R R	J H Reynolds	do
C K Clarke	Tacoma	R W Parmand	Astoria
W S Clarke	do	O F Hill	Milton
R Slipper	South Havre	G E Brown	do
Wm Chamberlain	do	J E Sharp	Oascades
J Trowbridge	Dalles	M M Gage	do
John Dietrich	do	F Martin	Michigan
Chas Dwyer	Halsey	T D Morris	Eugene
Dr McGillivray	Salem	W Hall	do
Mrs McGillivray	do	E W Collins	Springfield
C R Patterson	Roseburg	H A Symes	Portland
W M Cline	Silverton	M C Clinburn	do
A W Ely	Tacoma	E C Gardner	Woodland
F L Dicker	do	A Backerson	do
John Bolander	Tacoma	J McAlinden	Portland
Joe Mallinsen	Mich	Dan Landon	Oswego
Jas Daly	Victoria	Geo Smythe	do
H A Lafaerre	New York	J D May	do
J D Gillino	do	Walker Hall	do
Carl Fisher	do	C O Malley	do
W W Brown, O R & N			

INTERNATIONAL.

J Org, Middleton		S E Dallas, Forest Grove	
A Muscatt, La Camas		T Shay, Oregon City	
J F Jenkins, Bradford		T Ferrant, Oswego	
B Keeker, New York		H White, do	
E Esbyorrson, do		W F Gassman, Tacoma	
J Smith, do		C M Drake, do	
G Russell, Kansas		C H Miller, do	
A Enderlin, do		G Nord, do	
J F Springer, do		F Markland, Indiana	
A J Bingham, Vancouv		D R Cole, Wilbur	
T T Gillit, Hillsboro		T Telleson, Or City	
E H Bell, White River		I W Leonadi & w,	Seattle
J F Fox, Bradyville		W Bosch & w,	Canby
N M Wells, Oak Point		J McCallaster,	Montana
Mrs Kelliher, do		J T Lewis,	Meadow Creek
T Hendricks, Evanston		E Willard,	Goldendale
J B Hendrick, do		S Hindenbarry,	do

GILMAN.

H Teter, Brazil, Ind		H B Parker,	Astoria
M E Bain, San Francisco		F Thomas,	Cascades
Joe Meyerstum,	do	Mrs Gremor,	do
F H Levy,	do	W F Jones,	Kansas City
E E Miner,	do	A Penover,	New York
A E Giver,	do	B C Whipple,	do
C G Stettler,	do	A A Hall,	do
John R Hill,	Des Moines	Geo Chiswick,	Salem
R Martin,	Dalles	H Lupin,	do
E B Moore, Jr,	Chicago	C Ross,	Victoria
R H Whitney,	Philadelphia	J C McFadden,	Olympia
Wm Hager,	Fairfield	J D A Scott,	W T
J G Waller,	Missouri	S J Cole,	Denver
John Lee,	Salem	D Shepherd,	Washougal
Chas Stubling,	Dalles	T J Fryer,	Independence
A S Frentis,	do	A D Yesser,	Butteville

HOLTON.

Miss Wall, St Louis, Mo		L Maxwell,	St Paul
Ben C Irwin,	do	J Friedman,	Albany
J C Johnson,	Goose Lake	R McKnight,	Seattle
L A Loomis,	Hwaco	E Spencer,	Astoria
J R Hunter,	do	D H Haines,	Aurora, Ind
M R Kinney,	Minneapolis	G W Webb & w,	Salem
Otto Schultz,	Jefferson	H F Gibson,	do
Dr J J Leavitt,	do	W H Boyd,	do
J Braden,	Wat-Wat	S J Freedman,	San Fran
D Spoor,	Ft Townsend	H Zanes,	Cowlitz River
J S Washburne,	Eugene	S Hartman,	Prineville
Miss Tompkins,	For Gr	H Williams,	do
G Culver,	Chicago	M Fisk,	Warren, Or

ESMOND.

G W Robinson,	Tacoma	R W Clay,	Philadelphia
B C Estep,	do	G W Hall & dr,	Omaha
M Gross,	do	G C Kirby,	do
R Abbey,	Corvallis	H D Woodard,	do
J R Bright,	do	C N Proud,	Arthur
H E Taylor,	do	A J Knapp,	La Camas
W C Nourse,	Chicago	S J Egbert,	do
J W Miller,	Ashland	I Bloomenthal,	Arlington
J D French & wf,	San Fran	A Benga,	do
J T Cochran,	do	Mrs M Parsen,	do
Wm Rosel,	do	F Jenson,	Grand Island
C E Allen & wf,	do	O M Scott,	Grant's
Mrs Spreck,	Lewis River	J W C peland,	Pakin
H T Burchie,	Wasco	John Downing,	Scanoose
T J Cruse,	Marys River	Jno Downing,	do
H P Barbour & wf,	W P R R	Geo Woodard,	do
A M Hyzer,	wf, St Paul	Miss Minnie Davis,	LaCoss
S Lesser,	Walla Walla	Miss H Reynolds,	Albany
J Kusner,	do	Geo Mason,	Plankinton
F C Ambridge,	Vancouv	Jas W Webb,	Salem

ST. CHARLES.

E T Stahl,	Bozeman	H W Cole,	S F
G F Hall,	Union	Mrs M E Cambell,	Tacoma
J G Feller,	Aberdeen	Mrs M Sumner,	Or City
A A Whitney,	Ohio	A E Joab,	Denver
T B Hart,	Salem	C Gilchrist,	Centralia
J H Duncan,	La Camas	G Hart,	do

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY

Is Suicide to neglect any of the many forms of heart disease, though many do so from ignorance. Read Dr. Flint's treatise on Heart Disease, and if you have any symptoms therein set forth, take Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy.

Sea Sickness. Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy is a medicine which have been found particularly efficacious in cases of Sea-sickness, as it at once stops the terrible vomiting, throbbing in the temples, and enables the patient to secure repose.

Safe and Sure. Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy should be used in cases of inflammation of the bladder, characterized by pain behind and above the pubic bone, and frequent desire to pass water.

Take it in Time. A man who presents an appearance of debility, whose countenance is anxious, and who is subject to spells of faintness, is liable to sudden death from heart disease. Let him take Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy before it is too late.

Headache. Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy is one of the best remedies known for headache, which is often dependent upon disease of the heart, sometimes upon nervous disease, and sometimes upon derangement of the circulation.

Convulsions. Dr. Flint Heart Remedy at once causes convulsions to cease, and by a proper use of the medicine will prevent their recurrence, either in children or adults.

Delirium. Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy, when given in cases of delirium, calms the excited brain, and by securing rest for the sufferer, promotes the restoration of health.

A Double Influence. Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy is a medicine which will cure cases of Neuralgia which other remedies have failed to reach, as it exercises a double influence, in one case over the circulation, and in the other over the nerves.

At druggists. $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address

J. J. MACK & CO.,
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COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION. FREE from mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ALASKA ROUTE.

This Steamer sails from Tacoma, and the Steamer Idaho from Portland, for Alaska Northern Ports, Portland, for the Queen Charlotte Islands, on or about the 15th of each month, connecting at Victoria with the Steamer Princess to and from Victoria and Vancouver. Freight received at Company's wharf, Tacoma, on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Taylor street.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

Name	Leaves	For
City of Panama	Dec 30	Panama
City of Sydney	Jan 5	Sydney
Alameda	Jan 10	Honolulu
Mariposa	Jan 15	Australia
City of Peking	Jan 20	China & Japan
Gaelic	Jan 25	China & Japan
City of Rio Janeiro	Jan 30	Honolulu
Australia	Feb 4	Honolulu
Zealandia	Feb 10	Australia
Coptic	Feb 15	China & Japan
City of Pekin	Feb 20	China & Japan
City of Sydney	Feb 25	Sydney
Alameda	Mar 1	Honolulu
Mariposa	Mar 6	Australia
City of Rio Janeiro	Mar 10	Honolulu
Australia	Mar 15	Honolulu
Zealandia	Mar 20	Australia
Coptic	Mar 25	China & Japan
City of Peking	Mar 30	China & Japan
City of Sydney	April 4	Sydney
Alameda	April 9	Honolulu
Mariposa	April 14	Australia
City of Rio Janeiro	April 19	Honolulu
Australia	April 24	Honolulu
Zealandia	April 29	Australia
Coptic	May 4	China & Japan
City of Pekin	May 9	China & Japan
City of Sydney	May 14	Sydney
Alameda	May 19	Honolulu
Mariposa	May 24	Australia
City of Rio Janeiro	May 29	Honolulu
Australia	June 3	Honolulu
Zealandia	June 8	Australia
Coptic	June 13	China & Japan
City of Peking	June 18	China & Japan
City of Sydney	June 23	Sydney
Alameda	June 28	Honolulu

| Name | Leaves Pier No. | Leaves Folsom | Leaves Howard | Leaves Third | Leaves Townsend | Leaves Broadway | Leaves Vallejo | Leaves Clay | Leaves Washington | Leaves Jackson | Leaves Pacific Wharf | Leaves Broadway Wharf | Leaves Oakland | Leaves Alameda | Leaves Encinal | Leaves Narrow Gauge | Leaves Third and Townsend | Leaves Market | Leaves Third and Townsend | Leaves Market | Leaves Third and Townsend | Leaves Market

MULTNOMAH POLITICS.

Gossip about Candidates for the Several County Offices.

Plenty of Men Anxious to be Sheriff and Recorder—Some Aspirants as Good as Nominated—The Democrats Very Quiet.

Though the Multnomah county republican convention will not be held until April 7, more than two weeks hence, it is already known that there will be fully as many applicants as there are offices, despite the fact that this year there are two more offices than formerly. The last legislature, having constitutional authority to do it, divided the office of county clerk into three offices, namely recorder, clerk of the county court and clerk of the circuit court, so that the only real fat office left in Multnomah now is the shrievalty. No separate account has ever been kept of the fees in the three departments above mentioned, but a fair estimate of the net income is as follows Recorder, $175 to $200 a month clerk of the county court, $3000 to $3200 a year clerk of the circuit court, $1800 to $2400 a year In case of a real estate boom the income of the recorder's office would be increased largely The estimate above given is based on the fees for recording deeds, mortgages and releases for the last four years, less necessary clerk hire. A boom in litigation will of course increase the income of the circuit court clerk, while the county court clerk's income will be steady The latter office is regarded as decidedly the best of the three

Multnomah county having a large republican majority, when the party is united, there is always a hotter contest for offices among republicans than among the democratic minority. An OREGONIAN man devoted the day yesterday to interviews with party managers, well known politicians, and with candidates themselves as to the personnel of aspirants in both parties and the result of his investigation is subjoined

FOR SHERIFF,

There will be the warmest contest. Candidates for the nomination are A W Witherell, who has been chief deputy in the office for the past seven or eight years Milton Weidler, deputy clerk under I N Sanders, and at present clerk of the fire commissioners, O Summers, of the firm of Olds & Summers Penumbra Kelly, ex-U S marshal, and T C Powell, deputy sheriff W. R. Sewall, ex-county clerk, though not an open seeker for office, is mentioned as a candidate. A man who claims to be well informed in politics said to the reporter "Put it down that Sewall will be the next sheriff" While in San Francisco recently, Mr Sewall said to a friend who had seen his name mentioned in connection with the office by a Sunday paper "There is nothing in it. In fact the state of my health at this time forbids me to undertake to run for office."

FOR RECORDER

The contest will be almost as warm as for the shrievalty Among the applicants are P A. Marquam, Jr., ex-deputy U S. marshal A Lillman, clerk in Judge Rice's abstract office Frank Dudley, clerk in the Gas Company's office Perry Henshaw, ex-deputy county clerk, and John H Williams, who is connected with the real estate firm of John M Cress & Co., and has had long experience as a recorder in Missouri

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,

E C Wheeler, mayor of East Portland, will have no opposition. It is understood that he can have either of the new offices, and the presumption is that he will take the best.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK,

The only person mentioned up to date is John R. Duff, ex weigher and gauger at the custom house. Possibly the next few days may develop one or more additional candidates.

FOR TREASURER,

The only man making an active canvass is Councilman Frank Hacheney The present incumbent, Wm Shooling, and John Kenworthy, of East Portland, have been mentioned for the office Both gentlemen positively decline to solicit votes, but either will accept should the nomination be tendered. It is stated that Walter Niles is "on the list, and a well known politician hazarded the opinion that Niles will be the nominee. Some of W H. Andrus's friends want him to run, but he has declined.

FOR ASSESSOR,

The aspirants are understood to be George Harrold, the present incumbent, Charles Schramm, deputy assessor, and John S Newell, county commissioner

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,

The only person mentioned is Prof. W A Wetherell of East Portland, and he will likely receive a nomination

FOR SURVEYOR,

No one has appeared except F M Hurlburt the present incumbent.

FOR CORONER,

There will probably be the usual hot contest This is the one office that is never disposed of in advance.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

There promises to be a lively fight between Henry McGinn, the present incumbent, and John F Caples. A few weeks ago it looked as if McGinn would have a "walk over," but Caples in the last ten days has been developing considerable strength, and the contest is of no little interest to those who watch contests "from the inside."

AMONG THE DEMOCRATS,

There is not the eagerness that characterizes the opposition. The date for the convention to nominate county officers is not yet fixed, and the minority party are lying low to discover weak points in the republican ticket whenever it shall be presented Should vulnerable men be presented, a sharp attack from the democrats is sure to follow Diligent inquiry among democratic leaders failed to show candidates for offices other than the shrievalty and the district attorneyship. Among those who would not object to running for sheriff are J L. Sperry, of East Portland; Dan W Sprague, constable for South Portland precinct, R. H. Thompson, of Thompson & Rigsby, and Thomas Varwig, the plumber. Friends of E D McKee are urging him to ask the nomination.

Cecil R. Holcomb is making a strong fight for district attorney It is learned that Judge W W. Page is also in the field, and, under certain circumstances, that Robert L. McKee may develop as a candidate Charles J Christie and J C Sholzer are mentioned as candidates for recorder, and Theodore Hoehling for treasurer

PORTAGE RAILWAYS

How They Would Have Been Built If Oregon's War Claim Were Paid

It was the expectation that if the claim of the state against the national government, for about $ 0 000 for expenses incurred during the civil war had been allowed, the money would have been devoted to building portage railways around the dalles of the Columbia and at the Cascades, the $350,000 being sufficient for both projects. However, the third auditor of the treasury, at Washington, recently decided that the claim had no standing, and the scheme for the disposition of the money, as outlined above, fell flat.

According to the plan suggested by Capt. Powell, a portage railway at the Cascades would cost $100 000 if built outside the canal, and $50,000 if built alongside of it, as the line would be twice as long if built away from the canal Capt. Powell says the portage railway will not now seriously interfere with the canal work, even if located alongside of the canal, nor curtail the canal appropriation The engineers' department, he judges, can take no action unless an additional and special appropriation is made. The portage railway is intended for use during the building of the canal, and would decrease freights on government supplies, which during periods of operations are considerable

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

First street, on any Saturday evening, never presented a more animated appearance than last evening. The day throughout was unusually pleasant and afforded everybody an opportunity to get out and enjoy it The crowds seemed to wend their way to the south, and it did not take long to discover the cause for the bustle It was, in short, the occasion of the opening of the season at the Farmers and Mechanics store Here the day had been spent in preparation for the event, and not until 8 o'clock in the evening were the doors opened, from which time the most procession began to enter the millinery department, passing thence to the other departments. In the millinery department, special praise had been made to present the late styles for the season, with all the trimmings arranged to create an effect pleasing in the extreme. The stock here is particularly large and elegant, exceeding in value some $15,000. Next in importance is the shoe department, which has been recently overhauled and enlarged to accommodate the stock of some $50,000, which includes a line of ladies' imported French kid shoes, from Paris, Boland's common sense shoes, for which this house are sole agents, as also of Morse & Rogers' school shoes and D B. Closson & Co.'s Boston shoes for gents' wear. This department is certainly the largest in the city and is already overflowing with goods, and more to come. By half past 8 o'clock the souvenirs, consisting of fans with perfume bottle attached thereto, were exhausted, some 3500 being presented to the ladies. During the evening fully 6000 people attended the opening Aside from those specially mentioned, other departments were made attractive, the well stocked shelves and counters indicating an expectation of a large trade this season. This house is now a complete bazaar, and its Eastern connections provide by daily shipments the "latest out" in that end of the world. Employment is given to some fifty persons, who were all at their posts last evening to show the thousands what an enterprising house can do to supply the growing Northwest.

NINE HOURS A DAY'S WORK.

SUMMARY OF WHAT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HAVE DONE HERE

At a recent meeting of the board of trade a communication was read from Mr. C F Pearson, an employing painter, calling attention to the fact that the laboring men of this city were organizing to secure higher wages and decreased hours of work. This fact awakened an interest in labor affairs, considering that a number of the trades have already perfected organization

The first event was the printers' lockout last October They demanded ten hours' pay for nine hours work, which the employers refused to accept and a lockout followed No settlement has yet been reached in the matter, both sides remaining firm. However, the employing printers have obtained enough men for their requirements.

Then followed the journeymen painters' strike in March for the same purpose. All the employing painters have given in except one, and tranquility prevails in this trade.

Next in order was the plumbers' request for nine hours' work for ten hours' pay All that they asked was granted by the employing plumbers and consequently there is no likelihood of a strike. Plumbers in this city are paid from $4 to $4 50 a day, and helpers from $1 to $2 50, according to experience.

Last of all come the stonecutters, who are paid $4 50 a day They have notified their employers that after April 1 they will expect to work nine hours a day instead of ten, and receive the same pay Concerning this demand, Mr. Otto Schumann, one of the employers, said last evening "I shall not oppose the demand of my employes and don't think anyone else will fight the request. The stonecutters have not a desirable trade, as they have to stand almost continuously in a cloud of stone dust arising from the blocks upon which they are working. In the East they do not work over eight hours a day Again, stonecutters in Portland do not have more than six months work in the year, and consequently they could not stand a reduction in their wages to correspond with their decreased hours of labor

HE EARNED HIS MILEAGE.

A DEPUTY U S MARSHAL MISSES A CONVEYANCE AND HOOFS IT.

Deputy U S Marshal Roberts, who is also a deputy marshal for Washington territory, took quite a walk yesterday rather against his will. He landed from a steamer at the mouth of the Willamette to serve subpœnas on Frederick Ramsey and George Force, two old settlers in that vicinity, who are wanted to testify at the court in Vancouver in the case of the corporation of the bishop of Nesqually vs. Gen. John Gibbon, Col. T B. Anderson, R. T. Yeatman and the United States. This is the case concerning the possession of some real estate at Vancouver which is claimed by the Catholic church and the United States, and Messrs. Ramsey and Force being early pioneers, who knew Gen. Grant during his entire residence in this state, are supposed to know something concerning the ownership of the property in dispute

After serving his papers Mr Roberts walked up to the Vancouver ferry, arriving there just too late to catch the coach His application to the mail carrier for a lift was refused, the carrier, he says, evidently taking him for a road agent. So he footed it home, arriving a little after noon, and having walked fourteen miles.

AN UNMARKED HOLE

THE CITY ASKED TO BE IMBURSE A LADY FOR DAMAGES SUSTAINED BY A FALL.

Mrs. Emma J Stone, through her counsel, last evening made application to the common council to be re-imbursed for the pain and expenses incurred by her falling into a hole in the sidewalk in the west side of East Park street, between Stark and Oak streets, on the evening of the 9th of February last. She states that about 7 45 on that evening she was walking along the street aforesaid with a lady friend when she was violently precipitated into a hole in the sidewalk, which was the full width of the sidewalk and about two and a half feet in depth, which had been there for three or four days, without sufficient lights to persons, or any barricade or railing

By her fall she sustained severe injuries to her back and right hip, and suffered a fracture of the casing of the bone of her right leg and was otherwise injured. She was about to leave Portland at the time to join her husband at a distance, and by this accident her plans were disconcerted and she was put to great expense. Wherefore she prays that the council consider the matter and grant her such relief as will reimburse her for her pain and expense.

TO NAVIGATE THE UPPER COLUMBIA.

TWO LARGE STEAMERS TO BE BUILT IMMEDIATELY, COSTING $75,000

Ex-City Councilman John Holland left Tacoma Saturday morning via the switchback for Pasco, with a force of forty men, to build a new transfer boat for the Northern Pacific at that point. This new boat will be 160 feet in length and thirty-six feet beam, and will cost $60,000 She will have a carrying capacity of 400 tons. Until the completion of the new bridge across the Columbia river at Kennewick, the new boat will be used in transferring cars across the river at that point. It is understood to be the intention of the Northern Pacific to use this boat on the river in transporting wheat after the bridge is built.

Mr Holland will also immediately commence the construction of a new boat at Pasco for the Ellensburg & Big Bend Navigation Company, to be 125 feet long and to cost $25,000. She will run up the Columbia from a point thirty five miles distant from Ellensburg for a distance of 100 miles, to within fifteen miles of the Salmon river mines This new transportation line will furnish an outlet for a very rich agricultural and mineral belt and will add materially to the trade of Ellensburg

THE MOUNT HOOD STEAM LAUNDRY

NOTED SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE—SOME OF THE FINE MACHINERY

One of the most flourishing institutions of the city, and deservedly so, is the Mt. Hood laundry. This establishment was started some two years and a half since, and is now under the efficient management of Mr. Daniel Kern. It is supplied with all the latest and most approved machinery and appliances, and its patronage is constantly increasing, owing to the superior work done there and absence of wear and tear in the manipulation of the clothing There are twenty eight women and seven men steadily employed

It is interesting to watch the working of the various machines used, which wash, wring and iron even as delicate fabrics as lace curtains without injury The perforated wringer which, being whirled at great speed, rapidly extracts the moisture without twisting or tearing the clothing is a very ingenious machine. The huge mangles iron the clothing in a style never attained by hand, and the machines for ironing and polishing shirt fronts, collars and cuffs, to say nothing of the appliances for starching and drying clothing, are all worthy of inspection The laundry in every department patronizes home industry and is deserving of the patronage it all

SHORT ROAD TO DIVORCE

The mail of the county clerk very often contains foolish questions and requests. The following was received yesterday

CHENOWITH, Skamania Co, W T March 18

Dear Sir If man and wife are both willing to be divorced from each other how should they proceed to get through the quickest and at the least expense and what would be the cost total Please answer at once Yours, etc G H A.

Mr A will doubtless be greatly surprised when he opens his answer and finds this short and sweet advice in the handwriting of Deputy County Clerk B L. Norden, "Both commit suicide.

An Elegant Substitute

For colds salts piles and all kinds of bitter nauseous medicines, is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company San Francisco Cal.

For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all druggists Snell, Heinsha & Woodard wholesale agents

The best family remedy is undoubtedly Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier Relieves when others fail. Safe for infants.

A PRIEST 25 YEARS.

Celebration of Archbishop William H Gross's Silver Jubilee

Pontifical High Mass—Address by Bishop Junger—Catholic Ladies of Portland Present a Cappa Magna—Other Presents—Public Reception.

Twenty-five years ago yesterday Archbishop William H. Gross, of the archdiocese of Oregon, was ordained to the priesthood, and his silver jubilee was appropriately commemorated at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. He was ordained at Annapolis, Maryland. There were twenty in the class, four of whom are dead. Archbishop Gross is the only one of the score who has attained the rank he holds. The other fifteen celebrated their silver jubilees by a reunion at Baltimore yesterday, and of course, they desired the presence of their old classmate at the festivities. Archbishop Gross found it necessary to decline the kind invitation, and observed his jubilee with his devoted congregation.

Pontifical high mass was celebrated at the cathedral in the morning, Archbishop Gross officiating. The twenty-four priests and prelates after assembling inside the chancel rail, formed in line, and, headed by seven acolytes, marched around the church chanting the psalm *Laudita Dominum*. Returning to the altar area Archbishop Gross was vested and the celebration of the mass began The deacon of the mass was Father Thibau sub deacon, Father P F Gibney deacons of honor, Fathers Crockett and Vermeresch assistant priest, Very Rev J F Fierens master of ceremonies, Father Metayer

The music was very good, the choir being in charge of Mr C E Masten. The mass rendered was Mercandante's celebrated one, for three voices

BISHOP JUNGER'S SERMON

The sermon was delivered by Right Reverend Aegidius Junger, who spoke about the mission of the Catholic church, the order of the divine savior, establishing the church and its mission. Continuing, he said "The church, having received that mission from Christ, sent its missionaries to preach the doctrine everywhere. It not only sent its missionaries to preach the doctrine of Christ, but had a watchful eye over the doctrine preached for the safety of the flock, being not only commissioned to send missionaries, but also to see that the pure doctrine as it came from Christshould be preached to the flock, and not heresy"

Bishop Junger gave an account of the mission of the church, which, he said, had been always fulfilled, and dwelt on the intimate union of love between the members of the church and its ministers. He advised his hearers to listen to the teachings and preachings of Archbishop Gross, because he had been sent to labor among them. In conclusion, he congratulated Archbishop Gross on his silver jubilee, and wished him many years of watchful labor over the flock entrusted to his care, and prayed that in the last day of judgment before God the pastor and his people would be saved for eternity.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY

Archbishop Gross arose from his throne and sincerely thanked Bishop Junger for his kind remarks. He said he hoped he was worthy of all that Bishop Junger had said He also returned thanks to the congregation and his fellow laborers, the clergy, for their love and devotion

PRESENTED A MAGNA CAPPA.

After mass, the parlor of the archiepiscopal residence on Third and Oak streets presented an ornamented appearance, being in the possession of ladies and the visiting clergy. Archbishop Gross was requested to step into the parlor, and, when he came in, Mrs Wm H. Rogers read the following address, and presented him in behalf of the Catholic ladies a magna cappa

Most Reverend Archbishop Accept this cappa as a willing offering from the Catholic ladies of Portland It is the gift of grateful hearts that are happy to be able to recognize in some way our real and devotedness and very happy to offer you their congratulations on the occasion of your silver jubilee That the Almighty may grant you length of years to wear it and that he may bless you with health, prosperity and happiness is the wish of all

The archbishop, as he received the gift, confessed that he had been taken completely by surprise and returned his heartfelt thanks for the beautiful present. He replied in a humorous way that the cappa magna was something he never had money enough to buy and had been constantly deferring the purchase of one until he should get rich.

The cappa magna is similar to the one worn by Cardinal Gibbons when here, only the robe is of royal purple silk, instead of cardinal red silk. The robe is trimmed with royal ermine The cape, worn over the shoulders, is made of 500 ermine skins and lined with red satin The archbishop will wear his gift for the first time Easter Sunday.

THE PRESENTS.

The cappa magna was left in the parlor with a lot of other gifts for the inspection of those who called The other presents were

Plush-covered cigar box, with cigars, from a gentleman who desired his name suppressed

Cake—Mrs. Charles McGinn

Cake and gold-trimmed banner—Patients of St. Vincent's hospital.

Silver cup and saucer—East Portland Catholics.

Gold-embroidered and gold trimmed stole, studded with jewels—Sisters of St. Vincent's hospital.

Half a dozen silk handkerchiefs—Pupils of the Vancouver Academy.

Illustrated and gold pen—Academy of the Holy Names, East Portland

Silver card basket and silver water pitcher—Sisters of St. Mary's Academy, Portland

Silver cigar box and cigars—School of the Sacred Heart, Portland

Silver crusts and basin—Sisters of Pend Or.

Bouquet—Mrs. Levi Anderson.

Banner of embossed embroidery—Sisters of St Benedict. It represents the Immaculate Conception standing on a crescent and serpent and holding a lily in her hand. The banner bears the inscription *"Tota pulchra es, Maria et Macula originale non est in Te"*

Silver knife, fork and spoon—Sodality of the Immaculate Conception

Album—Congregation of St. Joseph's German Catholic church

Portraits of Cardinal Gibbons—Catholic Knights

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART,
SALEM, Or., March 21

To Most Rev Archbishop Gross Deign to accept our greetings together with the wish that your grace may live to see your silvery sheaves turn to regal gold. SISTERS AND PUPILS

BALTIMORE Md. March 21

Most Rev Wm H Gross D D Forty brethren assembled at St Alphonsus send their hearty congratulations REV E SOHANEN

Secretary Paulist Fathers

VICTORIA B C March 21

The clergy of this diocese offer your grace their congratulations on this your silver jubilee.

REV J J JONCKRAU
Administrator of the Archdiocese of the late Archbishop Seghers

During the day the archbishop received congratulatory addresses from the priests of this archdiocese, from the pupils and sisters of St. Mary's Academy and from the Young Ladies' Sodality.

PUBLIC RECEPTION

In the evening a public reception was tendered his grace at G A R. hall, in honor of his silver jubilee. Only 500 invitations had been issued and the hall was crowded to its full capacity In the audience were many representative citizens.

An overture by an orchestra of brothers from Mt. Angel was the opening event, followed by a vocal quartette from the same place They rendered "Ave Maria" in a way that pleased the audience

Mr EdWard Atkinson's singing of "Ivy Green" was highly appreciated and loudly applauded

Miss Agatha Hanley sang "Judith" splendidly, and, as usual, was well received by the audience. The young lady is quite at home in this song

Three Benedictine fathers next favored the audience with an instrumental solo

Then Miss Rachel Mandiet and Messrs. R C Master and James Owens rendered "I Italia" in good style, and were greeted with a burst of applause.

MR. MURPHY'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr Daniel R Murphy was introduced and delivered the following address

Most Reverend Archbishop I on behalf of the Young Men's Institute of Portland bid you a hearty welcome to our hall this evening and pray for the honor of your presence and extend to you our congratulations on this the twenty fifth anniversary of the day when you in early manhood received your consecration Thus, the anointed of the Lord priest forever, go forth and teach"

We recognize in you one who has labored to fulfil that commission well. One that has endeavored to instill into the minds of all classes the principles of morality and justice. One who was ever ready to penetrate the narrow lane and climb the dark and broken stair to reach the neglected garret, to speak kind words of consolation to the sorrow-stricken sinner in his passage to eternity one who has knelt in the byways alongside of the prostrate form of the houseless wanderer stricken with contagion to listen to repentant sighs sent forth upon his dead breath

Glancing back a few years to observe the condition of our holy church in the Northwest at the time of your arrival amongst us and comparing it with its present state of lofty eminence and gigantic strength it appears to me as being superfluous to now speak of your noble self sacrificing efforts in connection with your administration of Catholic affairs in this archdiocese and feel assured that I do but voice the consenting opinion of the people of this land when I say that it was a glorious day for us when your life and vigor were consecrated to us to build up the then fabric of our institutions

Long may you live to sow those sublime truths of inestimable value and reap the heartfelt gratitude of the Catholic people of this land And may the sun of your destiny which we fondly hope has not yet reached its zenith with its declining rays sink slowly and grandly towards the west and when he touches the horizon may you be met by a beneficent judge with the words "Well done good and faithful servant Come blessed of my Father and possess the kingdom prepared for you from all eternity" Such are the fond hopes the ardent desires the heartfelt prayers of my brother members of this institute

With your many cares your unceasing labors in behalf of the people of this your episcopate, the many demands upon your time in all probability you have not as yet become acquainted with the members of the Young Men's Institute.

Mr. Murphy then stated briefly the history, the objects and the workings of the institute in an able manner

In conclusion he said that a set of books, the life of Leo XIII, had been ordered by the institute, to be presented to his grace, but expressed his regret that they had not arrived

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY

Archbishop Gross was applauded and cheered as he arose to reply He said

Ladies and Gentlemen I am in a perfect home of wealth to-day The day has been one long series of kind wishes from early morn until this hour, and so many beautiful things have been said about my priestly career that I begin to think I am not the right man at all I take great pleasure in thanking the young men of this institute When the project for organizing this institute was first talked of I was consulted, and I examined into its principles and propositions and gave my hearty approval I am glad this evening to renew that approval on a more solid and grander scale I will say and with all due respect to the young ladies I give me the young men no man in this world bows so profoundly to woman's power as your humble servant I know by experience the power of a kind sister's care wielded on a brother and I know what a mother is but being a bachelor I know not of what woman as a wife can do How many a man I know who would not have seen salvation but for his wife I am always of that opinion. After all is it not one of the grandest facts Bless the church when we know that she lifted woman from the lowly place where she found her and put her on the high throne she now occupies in the civilized world The man and woman is the image of God He is the head of the family makes laws and is called on to defend with his blood its every home and the fatherland

I am delighted when I see any new society formed for the welfare of young men Therefore gentlemen I bid you godspeed To our days while we have many advantages are we not surrounded by many temptations? Some are not exposed to dangers that happily woman knows nothing about. Therefore we should protect him and guard him

Less than 100 years ago the first bishop of Baltimore in the United States was consecrated Now there are over 100 bishops throughout this broad and and thousands of priests The growth of Catholicity has been wonderful is the reason among the world an organization like that of Catholic priesthood? I will not speak of its claims or vast powers but of this body of priests which has spread all over the world in its ranks all men of all nationalities and colors. The whole Catholic world is divided in dioceses Each priest is in a diocese and looks up to his bishop as a soldier in the army does to his commanding officer Behold this thorough organization I have given commands to priests worthy of the officer on the field of battle giving the order "charge that battery" It may be something glorious and beautiful to be a martyr but I think it requires as much bravery for a priest to walk into a small pox hospital or into a town where yellow fever is doing its deadly work Was this not so at Memphis where every priest did at his post except one? Are those the qualities of a soldier? The diocese has 60 000 Catholic priests and the United States 8000 nearly one third of the standing army Remember that the soldiers of the cross are not conscripts they are all volunteers

His grace here told how a young man of 25 leaves the world and all its gaieties behind him when he enters the priesthood, and continued

Each American boy is a crown prince and each American a sovereign After all what flag is so grand so beautiful as the flag of the cross I love the flag of my country It is beautiful it is not But my friends with all due loyalty to the American flag is there any so great as the flag of the cross Look at the myriads in every country wearing with pride to it And here it is after eighteen centuries grander stronger and more wonderful than ever

Archbishop Gross in conclusion said he never regretted the step he took in entering the priesthood, and blessed God for giving him that vocation He thanked everybody sincerely, and said he would always remember the eventful day of his silver jubilee.

After an address in German by Father Thibau the audience dispersed

PEARL PAGE'S TRIAL

Evidence in the Harding Case Repeated—No Verdict Reached at a Late Hour Last Night.

Mrs Rose Bryan alias Pearl Page, indicted with C M Harding for robbing C Dickenson, was tried before Judge Stearns and a jury yesterday Mrs. L. A. Mowry, a near relative, sat with her during the trial Mrs Bryan's mother was in the city, but kept away from the court-room, fearing the trial of her daughter would be too much for her nerves The prisoner was neatly attired in a tight fitting black dress and wore a transparent black veil. She was very nervous during the entire time. While District Attorney McGinn was making the argument, her nervousness increased, and after the jury had retired she sobbed as she passed out of the court-room on the arm of Mrs. Mowry

The evidence for the prosecution was substantially the same as given at the trial of Harding.

The only witness for the defense was John Nagh, a waiter, who testified that Mrs Bryan and Dickenson entered Atisky's the night of March 8, followed shortly afterwards by Harding

The defendant, Rose Bryan, was next called. She testified that she had lived in Portland four months and gave a more elaborate account of the affair than she did in the Harding trial in substance the testimony was the same as the former case. She denied having intended keeping the money, but stated that she had taken it for safe keeping, intending to return it in the morning When questioned by District Attorney McGinn regarding her relations with Harding, the witness became badly confused, and after making several non-committal answers, on advice of her attorneys declined to answer A 3 o'clock after a recess of some minutes awaiting the appearance of the witness Hunter, the trial was again resumed. The attorneys for the defense immediately addressed the court stating that Hunter was an important witness in their behalf and desired that he be secured before going on with the case The court refused to grant further continuation and the district attorney began the opening argument.

At 4 45 the case was given to the jury and at 11 o'clock, no verdict having been rendered, the jury was locked up for the night.

THE STAGE.

THE NEW PARK —A large audience witnessed the initial performance of "Child of the Regiment" by the Juvenile Opera Company last night The first act was spoiled by the boy taking the part of Sergeant Scallade. He had a very severe attack of stage fright and forgot his lines, cues and everything else, but the poor little fellow bravely floundered through where an older person would have left the stage. The opera has been cut until it has lost all operatic features, and remains only a musical melange, in which little Stella May, as the daughter of the regiment, has ample scope to display a wonderful amount of youthful talent. She is naive and self possessed beyond belief. She would speak her own lines and almost in the same breath help out the poor sergeant. The second act opened on a handsomely set sylvan scene and consisted solely of specialties, which were all very good and displayed the real talent possessed by a large number of the company Teddy Gamble and his brother Evan did clever duets and each sang solos earning repeated recalls. George Beban sang the Tomale man with excellent Italian dialect. Josie Duffy and Stella May danced prettily, the later in grotesque costume Miss Emma Berg sang "My Love I am Waiting" and as an encore sang the beautiful lullaby from "Erminie" better than it has ever been sung in this city, the charming quality of her voice being heard to the best advantage. As the "Pretty Quakers" song and dance, Camille Cleveland and Julia Martin were as pretty, graceful and demure little maidens as one could wish to see.

The last act is full of a number of jolly, rollicking choruses, following each other in rapid succession "Sweet Alpine Rose," Miss Camille Cleveland as soloist, and "Billy Shutters," by Teddy Gamble and chorus, were particularly pleasing and received double encores. The gem of the evening, however was the duet in the last act, "Alice," sung by Camille Cleveland and Emma Berg Barely has a sweeter, more plaintive melody been given with such simple, sympathetic taste and at the same time such artistic finish The music seems peculiarly adapted to the extreme smoothness and velvety quality of Camille Cleveland's voice, which though perhaps light in volume is as rich as cream To night "Olivette" will be rendered by the entire company, Master George Beban as Sergeant Scallade,

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Great Amount of Routine Business Brought Up

Preparations for Early Work in Street Improvements—Contract for Stationery Awarded—The Seventh Street Extension Again.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates presiding and all the members present except Castendisck.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

From E J Jeffery and others, asking that B street be improved from North Fifteenth to a point 200 feet west of North Twenty First street by grading and laying crosswalks and by macadamizing full width referred to committee on streets

From Donald Mackenzie asking that the grade of Ford street be established at the intersection of West Main street, at 240 feet above the base of the city grades, same reference

From E T Howes and others, asking that the grade of Woods street at its intersection with Willamette street be established, same reference

From Van B DeLashmutt and others, remonstrating against the proposed change of grade of Columbia street for the reason that the street has been improved upon the grade heretofore established and that such change will cause great and unnecessary expense same reference.

From W Sweeney and others, asking that a sewer be constructed in N street from North Fifteenth to the brick sewer in North Eighth same reference

From James Feeney, stating that the written consent to a change of grade on Fifteenth street, between Laurel and Elizabeth, was signed under a misapprehension caused by misstatements to him, and giving notice that he will be damaged by the proposed change, on account of his contract for the improvement of Fifteenth street same reference.

From Emma T Rice and others, protesting against the proposed improvement of Clay street same reference.

From H O'Hara and others, asking that the west twenty feet of that part of Fourteenth street lying between Morrison and Yamhill and Yamhill and Taylor be vacated same reference

From Frank Dayton, asking permission to put up a private telephone wire from his store at First and Taylor to his residence, No 291 West Park street, same reference

From H Wolf and others, asking for street lights on North Seventh street at the intersection of E, F and G, and on North Twelfth at Q and at North Thirteenth and R referred to committee on streets.

From Streibig & Laue and others, asking that an arc light be placed at the intersection of Second and Washington streets same reference.

From T L Daly and others, remonstrating against the proposed sewer in Caruthers street for the reason that it is not necessary, same reference

From J C Ainsworth and others, asking that Seventh street be improved from A to Madison by grading, relaying sidewalks and macadamizing, full width, with stone gutters at the inter sections, except at the intersections of Main, Morrison and Yamhill streets which are already macadamized, same reference.

From F R. Strong and others, remonstrating against the proposed improvement of North Twenty second street, on ground that half of the property-owners have not asked for the improvement same reference.

From J. W Young, president of the democratic central league, asking permission to hang a transparency in front of their club rooms, at the southwest corner of Alder and Third streets, the same to extend from the building to the curb since ab ut ten feet above the sidewalk, and to remain there until after the November election same granted.

In a few lemon J Stone, asking that she be allowed a sum sufficient to reimburse her for sundries and expense caused by her falling into a hole in the sidewalk on East Park street in February last referred to judiciary committee

From R A C Sohns, asking to have an indebtedness of $4000 to the Dundee Investment Company limited, deducted from their assessment referred to committee on ways and means

From Thomas Banfield, asking that a clerical error in his assessment be corrected, and that $500 indebtedness claimed be allowed same reference

From J Frank Watson, asking that an error in the assessment roll of 1888 whereby fifty shares in the Merchants' National bank stock belonging to and assessed to him was also assessed to James F Watson, who owns no such stock, be corrected, same reference

From Louis Feurer, asking that an error in his assessment be corrected same reference.

From Ella C Sabin, asking that a clerical error in her assessment, which was not discovered till after taxes were paid, be corrected and the money paid in excess of her rightful tax be refunded same reference.

From Dudley Evans, asking that an indebtedness of $2500 be allowed in his assessment, and that $20 overpaid be returned to him, same reference

From Wm Brown and others, asking for an electric light at the corner of Water and Williams streets referred to street committee.

From A Hefty, asking for an electric light at the corner of South First and Davis streets, same reference.

REPORTS

From the committee on ways and means recommending that the petition of Jas. H. Fisk for a reduction of his assessment be granted adopted

From the same committee recommending that the petition of the Columbia Transportation Company be not granted, adopted.

From the same committee recommending that the petition of A. J Owens for reduction of assessment be not granted, adopted.

From the same committee recommending that the petition of Phil Kerrigan for correction of assessment be not granted, not having been made in time, adopted.

From the committee on accounts and current expenses recommending that the contract for supplying stationery for the city officers for one year be awarded to Lowndsale, Wheeler & Co, they being the lowest bidders, adopted.

From the committee on streets, recommending that the contract for improving Second avenue be let to E. J. Maxwell and F. Reilly, adopted

From the same, recommending that further consideration of the petition of Agatha Hefty for the improvement of South First street, between Davis and Gaines, be indefinitely postponed adopted

From the same, favorable to the petition for a catch basin at the corner of North Third and C streets adopted

From the same, favoring the erection of electric lights on F street, from North Nineteenth to North Twenty-first, adopted

From the same, favoring the ordinance adopting the report of the city surveyor in the matter of the proposed extension of Thirteenth street, from Columbia to the south line of the Chapman claim adopted

From the committee on streets, recommending that the contract for the construction of the wooden part of a sewer in Marquam's gulch be let to E. A. Webster, his bid of $2374 being the lowest, and the contract for the brick portion of said sewer to R. M. Riner for $4595, adopted

From the same committee, unfavorable to the remonstrance of Jacob Kamm and others against the improvement of Thirteenth street, adopted

From the judiciary committee, reporting back with amendments an ordinance granting the Transcontinental Railway Company the right to extend their lines, and recommending that the ordinance as amended do pass, adopted

From the viewers in the matter of the proposed lateral extension of Thirteenth street from Montgomery to the center line of Thirteenth street, fifty feet west of College street, stating that the damages will be $1545, and the benefits the same amount referred to committee on streets.

ABOUT FREE TRANSFERS ON STREET CARS.

In response to a resolution from the common council, asking if the council had authority to require street car companies to transfer passengers from the line of one company to that of another without payment of more than one fare, the city attorney reported that in the ordinances granting franchises no such authority had been reserved that the provision in such ordinances that the common council could make regulations for the government of such roads would not authorize such action He believed that the legislature of the state might make a law to require street car companies to so transfer passengers without extra charge.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID

Brick city park	$ 9 00	J Wagnon	$ 00
Phil Holbrook	8 00	J C Todd	4 00
W A Scoggin	8 00	Stubbs & Law	
Perry Baker	12 00	rence	14 25
A F Borthwick	24 00	*Telegram*	76 07
I H Loller	24 00	*Daily News*	1 05
Willam Irn Wks	24 80	OREGONIAN	13 25
J J Gallagher	7 35	Geo S Clarke	10 00
Electric Light Co.	1276 80	Lownsdale	
Jas Jackson	11 00	Wheeler & Co	42 00

NEW ORDINANCES

Authorizing the expenditure of not to exceed $ 40 in repairing and strengthening the bridge across Marquam's gulch on South First street passed

Extending the bound limits to the city bound aforesaid on both and west read twice and referred to the judiciary committee

Adopting the report of the assessors in the matter of the sewer in F street from North Eighteenth to a point ten feet west of North Nineteenth, stating the cost of said sewer to be $1555 74, passed.

Accepting the improvements made by the P M & P. Co. on Third and North Third streets between Washington and H, and directing the payment of $1029 27 therefor passed.

Accepting the improvement of Chapman street between Jefferson and Taylor made by A Hamilton, and directing the payment of $1908 70 therefor passed

Adopting the report of the city surveyor in the matter of the proposed extension of W street from Twenty first street to North Front read twice and referred to street committee

Changing and establishing the grade of Thirteenth street between Columbia and B streets, passed.

Repealing ordinance No 5228, authorizing the Portland Traction Company to construct and operate street railways in the city of Portland, for the reason that the provisions of said ordinance have not been complied with passed.

Accepting a part of the improvement of North Eleventh street, between B and North Front, and directing the payment of $2765 46 therefor passed.

Accepting the sewer constructed by James Gibson in F street, between North Eighteenth and North Nineteenth, and directing the payment of $644 85 therefor passed

For the relief of John Hays and E J Jeffery, appropriating $500 to pay interest on city warrants held by them in payment for Tanner creek sewer read twice and referred to committee on streets

Transferring $2900 from the general fund to the lamp fund passed

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES

Regulating the time and manner of letting contracts for improving streets, constructing sewers, accepting work and drawing warrants in payment therefor, passed.

Authorizing the Transcontinental Railway Company to construct and operate railways on certain streets in the city of Portland passed

Adopting the report of the city surveyor in the matter of the proposed extension of Thirteenth street from Columbia street to the south line of the Chapman claim passed

Declaring the probable cost of improving North Thirteenth street from Q to R, and making appropriation therefor passed

Declaring the probable cost of improving Market street from Front to Water, and making appropriation therefor passed

Changing and establishing the grade of K street at North Twenty third Passed.

Providing for the time and manner of constructing a sewer in East Park street, from South street to the Harrison street sewer and making appropriation therefor Passed.

Declaring the probable cost of improving Third and North Third streets from Washington to H, and making appropriation therefor Passed